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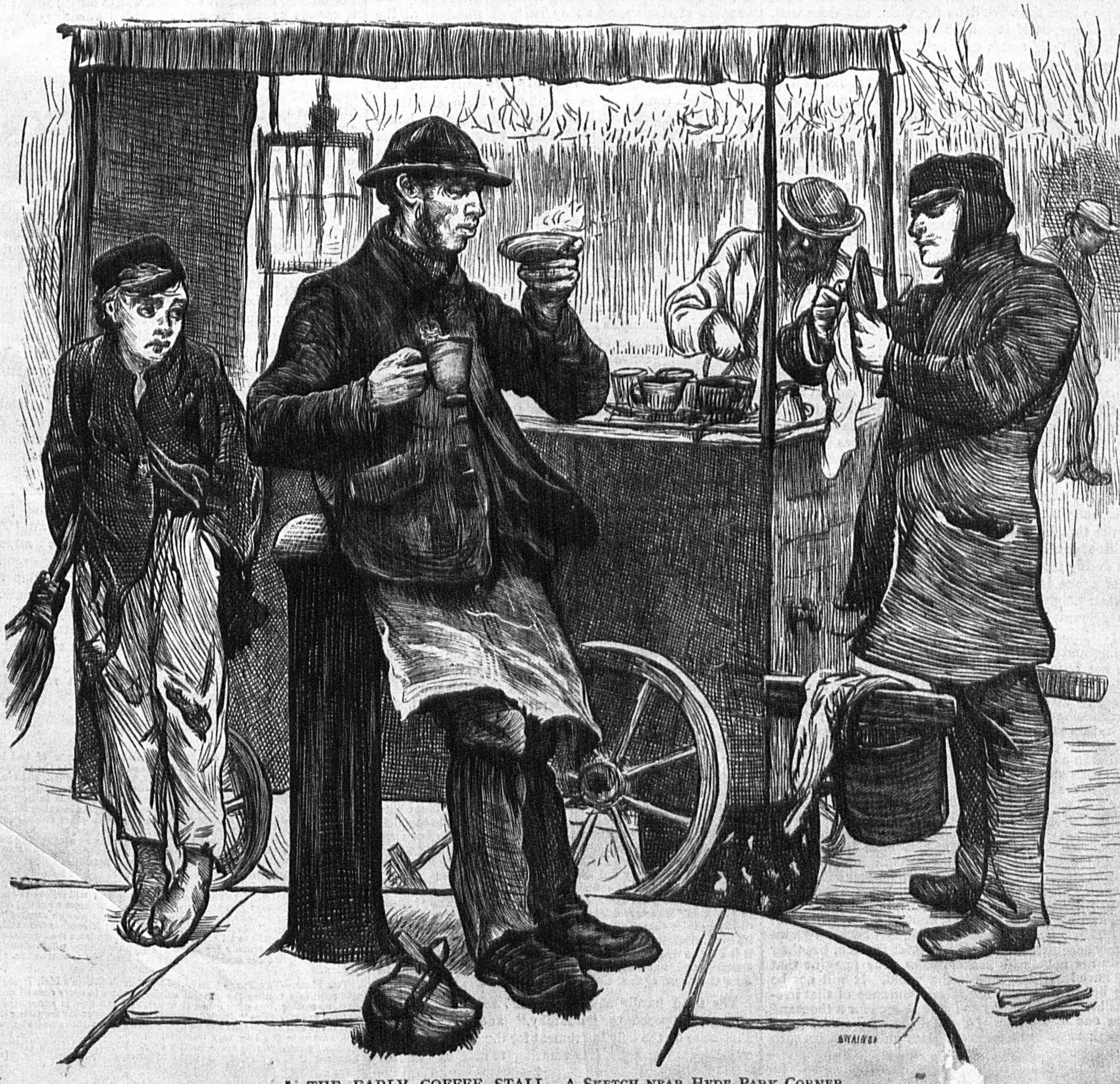


THE EARLY COFFEE STALL.—A SKETCH NEAR HYDE PARK CORNER.

15

BON VOYAGE.

Home again! That is the meaning of the picture on our ninth page. There is peace at last in France, and those who have had refuge in Old England since Paris began to be in a state of siege are hastening back from grimy, squalid, beclouded London, to the bright and beautiful Paris. They leave us just as our fogs are beginning to clear off, and they arrive at their own beloved city as the faint spring sun, at the break of day and the coming on of evening, throws the *couleur de rose* so dear to the eye and fancy of the Frenchman along the gilt-headed palisades of the Tuileries, upon the familiar colonnade of the Rue Rivoli, and on the lofty rounding façades of the Boulevards from the Bastille to the Madeleine. These neighbours of ours call us the *triste* nation, but they will be very sad themselves on their journey, though every minute takes them nearer to their country. There is, no doubt, a joy in going home, but never was joy so heavily freighted with sorrow. Not only have these months of exile been months of disaster, of humiliation, of death to the flower of the nation's manhood and of misery to all the rest, but France is no longer the same to go back to, and Paris, though it was a fair spectacle to the 30,000 Germans who passed under the famous Arc a fortnight ago, is another sight to look upon than when these Parisians left it. Trees have been cut down in the Boulevards, the Bois de Boulogne is half deforested, the Champs Elysées will not wear their full garb of foliage for many a season. The city of the Franks is beaten, impoverished, and in mourning for its misfortunes. It is changed, too, in another respect not enough regarded by those who watch only political movements, and record the views and feelings only of those whose minds are strongly agitated by political aspirations. Strange as it may sound to those who know France merely by reputation, the French in the mass are not a people of strong political sentiment. They do not want the trouble and responsibility of taking a part, however small, in deciding upon forms of government and modes of ruling. They desire, above all things, to have the work done for them, and done well, and are content if it can be managed without interfering with their tastes and habits. To the refugees, most probably, who in our engraving are seen setting out from London—to thousands upon thousands of Parisians, to millions on millions of Frenchmen—the land of France is altered for the worse since the beginning of the war, literally because it has ceased to be the Empire. For it has been an Empire for 20 years, and there have been a glitter and a glory and a pomp in the government of the country which are departed now for the time. The aspect is gone which has been dear to the many who take no share in political life. Paris will not, under the Republic, be the city of joy for which it has been known for a generation to citizen and stranger. It owes half its beauty, and more than half its magnificence, to the days of the Second Empire, and a cloud will now perhaps fall upon its splendour. Paris is not even a safe place to return to, and those who are going back from London are carried away by a bolder spirit or a stronger necessity than moves many of their fellow-countrymen and countrywomen, who will remain yet in the English capital for a time till somebody "answers for order." These are the things the refugees will think of as they leave behind them the Albion cliffs and set their faces towards France. There is hardly a redeeming element to mix up with their reflections, and they can only try to cheer their spirits with scant consolation that the war at least is over, and that the Germans are going a little way back towards that boundary line of the nations over which the tide of conflict has rolled backwards and forwards so often during these four or five hundred years. As the flag of peace is lifted Frenchmen can raise no cheer, and their neighbours, among whom so many of them have sojourned in England, are able to rejoice but feebly. Still we give these unhappy guests fair parting greeting and the best of wishes as they leave us. They have not been unkindly treated since they have been with us, and they know they have had our sympathy. They carry away with them a good feeling towards the islanders who in the olden days were their foes; and it may be that the misfortunes of France and the goodwill of Great Britain will serve to bind these two nations together in a closer bond of mutual goodwill and good offices than ever united them before. "*Bon Voyage!*" we say to the French as they leave us. There has been many a death-grip between these two nations in days gone by, but in all the world no people will rejoice more than we to see the fair land of France recovering from prostration and her woe. They have been in the habit of receiving us as visitors; they will henceforward, perhaps, regard us as guests when we sail across the Channel, as is our wont, to spend the hours of our holiday in their cheerful country. Give the French a little time, and we shall find them, doubtless, as gay as of old. They have had troubles before and have not grown gloomy or misanthropic. Their grief is keen, but their hearts are not easily broken. Let none imagine that they have lost their place in the world. It will not be long before they give Europe reassurance of that irrepressible vitality which has made France for a thousand years one of the first of the nations of the West, and maintained for her a foremost place under reverses such as no other country ever endured and survived.

OUR LONDON NOTE-BOOK.

AN OLD WELSH NAME.

When we Anglo-Saxons, with tongues hung mainly after the fashion of Teutons, crack our small jokes over the unpronounceability of the Welsh language and the superabundance in it of certain consonants, there are perhaps not many of us who remember that the name of our own great capital is Celtic, and that the word is closely allied in form and construction with many of those which cause us so much amusement in the appellations of towns and villages in the Principality. Take half a dozen Welsh townships and parishes as specimens. Here are a few selected at random from one page of topography: Llananno, Llanhadurn, Llaiorn, Llanbiston, Llangelynin, Llanllwehairn, and Llanddona. Are not these very near relatives of *London?* Is it not clear that the ancient inhabitants who gave this very old city its name are the same who by-and-by took refuge beyond the Welsh mountains, and put the stamp of their liquid double consonants upon their new dwelling-places on the hills and in the valleys of the country of their refuge? Let our Celtic brother islanders be proud of their inextinguishable kinship with modern London. They knew the place well before the days of the Roman invaders, the Saxons, or the Danes. The Trinobantes built their biggest huts at this particular spot on the border of the Thames, and called their metropolitan village *Llyndin*. Here they flourished something more than nineteen hundred years ago, and held command of the Thames for many a day before the tribes were disturbed by the meddlesome enterprise of Julius Cæsar. There are numerous fragments of Celtic nomenclature scattered over the rural districts of England, but not many have undergone so little radical alteration as "London."

"UN PENNY."

A notable feature of London life during these last few months has been the French newspapers printed in the metropolis and sold in our streets. Every day the vendors of these sheets may be seen standing at the chief corners in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square, doing as brisk a trade as the ordinary London newsboys. The hawkers are mostly Frenchmen with pipes in their mouths, and usually very hairy. But the trade is not confined to men or boys. Here and there among the crowd, with a bundle of news-sheets in hand, moves a Frenchwoman, of aspect very different from that of the female English cadger or matchwoman who sells English halfpenny and penny journals. About Soho and close upon Regent-street are respectable-looking and tolerably well-dressed Frenchwomen, selling the latest editions of London news-sheets in the Gallic tongue. On the face of it the phenomenon is a striking instance of the operation of the law of supply and demand, but in that respect the appearance is a little deceptive. To some extent the supply is in response to a specific demand, and there are perhaps a few organs conducted on purely commercial principles; but in the columns of most of them may be detected that peculiar tone of partisanship which is suggestive of back-stairs inspiration and subsidy. In our London Note-Book we intend to enter, from time to time, a few memoranda, culled from the screaming columns of these journals.

We have a paper before us, published thrice a week, whose price is "un penny," and whose number is 31, indicating that it has enjoyed an existence of about ten weeks. It is called *La France Nouvelle.* Its tone is less feverish than some of its contemporaries. It entertains a certain kind feeling towards the Emperor which would cause it to be torn in rags and its office to be levelled with the ground if it were published in the French instead of the English metropolis. It gives bold prominence to a review, or rather a summary, of the pamphlet just issued under the signature of "Scrutator," and called, "Who is Responsible for the War?" "This work," says the reviewer, "tends to prove that it is not the Emperor Napoleon who has sought the war, but M. de Bismarck, who has provoked it by all the means in his power. The Chancellor of the German Empire is unmasked; his policy is laid bare, and Prussian ambition appears in all its intrigue, in all its audacity, in all its success." Then follows a little bit of editorial comment upon the attitude of public opinion at this juncture:—

> "For several days public opinion in England has begun to discover its errors. It is true that peace (read truce) is made, and that there is no longer any reason to fear immediate complications which might involve Great Britain in the comflict. France, which the Government of Mr. Gladstone was not sorry to see a little humiliated, has been, however, too much crushed by her adversary. The *Times* itself, which in its narrow egotism and its petty jealousy did not dissimulate its joy on learning that the prestige of the name of France was sensibly abased, found at length that Bismarck had gone too far. The 'journal of the City' was very willing that we should be wounded; it did not desire that we should be annihilated: that would injure its own interests. Thus have people begun to see that in reality it is France which has been constrained by the force of circumstances, and not solely by the ambition of the Emperor, to draw the sword against Germany."

We need hardly say that *La France Nouvelle* is strongly opposed to "anarchy," and counsels the Plebiscite as the only instrument for the salvation of the unfortunate country. It is amusing to note at the foot of one of the columns a paragraph headed "Pilules d'Holloway," and to read in the advertising page of a certain "Farine" which is strongly recommended "pour les puddings."

AN UNRECORDED TRAGEDY.

So big is the metropolis and so busy that it takes no note of events which would be regarded as almost historic in a provincial town. Here is an incident for which no London journal found a corner, although it involved the concerns of life and death and misery. It is told by the London Correspondent of the *Hereford Journal:—*

> "The other morning, passing out of my street, west, to my duties in the City, I looked down a deep shaft that was being sunk in connection with some drainage works. I saw at the bottom a labourer picking out the heavy clay and sending it to bank in a bucket. It did not occur to me to mention to the man at the bank that the timbering of the shaft appeared to be rather slight. In Hereford I should certainly have done so. One meddles with other people's business in the country; but London is so immense there is no room for sympathy of the kind which induces comment on other people's affairs in the country. In the evening, when I came home, there was a small anxious crowd about the drainage shaft. Two policemen were keeping a clear space round the opening. Every minute a bucket of earth came to the surface and was hurriedly emptied. Anxious whispers went from lip to lip in the crowd. My children were at the windows pale and trembling. A woman had fainted and been carried into an adjacent tavern. She was the wife of the man I had seen at work in the morning. He was buried beneath several tons of earth that had given way through the inefficient timbering. At midnight the crowd was reduced to six labourers, and these presently carried out of the street a dead man on a stretcher. The next morning the eldest of seven fatherless children appeared at the scene of the accident for an hour with a begging box. Later in the day he disappeared, and before the week was out the hole was filled in, and the traffic went on as usual. Not a single paragraph about the accident appeared in any of the papers, and the subject is now blotted out as completely as if the accident had occurred a hundred years ago. The widow and her children—where are they? Starving somewhere, no doubt. I am by no means a brute, and yet I have made no inquiry after them. One has so much to do in London, and misery is such a familiar sight, that the sympathies become blunted, the heart hardened. London is not the place for developing the tenderness of the human heart. It cultivates the intellect, strengthens the brain, widens the judgment; but it narrows human sympathy, and makes a mockery of sentiment."

ECCENTRICITIES OF VACCINATION.

We will quote another example of the manner in which important affairs, which would attract a great deal of attention and be very widely discussed in the country, are passed over almost without notice in London. In an antique room at the bottom of a quiet court in Fleet-street, once a month, meet a number of gentlemen, most of them of considerable eminence in the scientific world, forming an institution known as the Association of Medical Officers of Health. They read papers and discuss questions which very closely concern the health and mortality of the country, and in the intervals they drink tea and coffee, dispose of platefuls of thin bread and butter, examine lumps of measley beef, mutton, and pork from the London market, and exhibit specimens of loathsome creatures of the baser order of nature in bottles. These gentlemen have been busily engaged at their last two or three meetings in considering vaccination in all its bearings, and in all England none are more competent than they for the task, for among them are the principal vaccinators of the metropolis. At their last assembly several curious phenomena of vaccination were described. One learned gentleman, who had performed Dr. Jenner's operation upon 900 patients since Christmas, related how from the arms of one child, whom we will call "A," he had vaccinated several others. Four days later little "A" came out strong with the small pox; yet every one of the patients vaccinated from "A" escaped the disease, and enjoyed "fine arms." In the course of the discussion on that same evening another rather startling fact was elicited. Within the experience of several members of this association, patients who have had the small pox severely have been subsequently and "successfully" vaccinated, bearing for the time those marks which have been supposed to indicate that there is danger of contagion in the system, and that that danger had been removed or reduced to a minimum by the operation.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills effect wonderful cures of bad legs and old wounds. If these medicines be used according to the directions which are wrapped round each pot and box, there is no wound, bad leg, or ulcerous sore, however obstinate, that will not yield to their curative properties. Thousands of persons who had been patients in hospitals, under the care of eminent surgeons, without deriving the least benefit, have been cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, when other remedies and treatment had signally failed. For glandular swellings, tumours, scurvy, and diseases of the skin there is no medicine that can be used with so good an effect. Though potent for good, it is powerless for harm: and though the cure effected is rapid, it is also complete and permanent.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless: it produces a natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [694

The Hair.—The Plain Truth.—Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer will positively restore the natural original colour in every case of greyness, no matter from what cause it arises, and the hair is stimulated to natural growth. The "Zylobalsamum," as a hair-dressing for young and old, is the best article that can be used; it imparts a gloss and vigorous appearance to the hair very beautiful to see. The Restorer, 6s.; the Zylobalsamum, 3s.; in large bottles only.—Depôt, 266, High Holborn, London. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. [189

NOTES ON BOOKS.

A WRITER of strong, pure English, Mr. Charles Reade has always shown a fancy for peculiar subjects. "A Terrible Temptation" is the title of his new story. It is appearing in *Cassell's Magazine*. One of the leading characters is a very showy lady of the Anonyma class. A contemporary reproduces one of the scenes. It is clever and full of life, but hardly fit to be repeated in a family newspaper. What the readers of *Cassell's Magazine* must think of it, we cannot imagine. It is certainly a new sensation for them. There is a passage which we can quote as an example of Mr. Reade's sharp, telling style: it will also serve to indicate the character of the lady whose adventures are being told in one of our semi-religious periodicals :—

> "He was admitted, after a short delay, and entered the lady's boudoir. It was Luxury's nest. The walls were rose-coloured satin, padded and puckered; the voluminous curtains were pale satin, with floods and billows of real lace; the chairs embroidered, the tables all buhl and ormolu, and the sofas felt like little seas. The lady herself, in a delightful peignoir, sat nestled cosily in a sort of ottoman with arms. Her finely-formed hand, clogged with brilliants, was just conveying brandy and soda-water to a very handsome mouth, when Richard Bassett entered.
>
> "She raised herself superbly, but without leaving her seat, and just looked at a chair in a way that seemed to say, 'I permit you to sit down;' and that done, she carried the glass to her lips with the same admirable firmness of hand she showed in driving. Her lofty manner, coupled with her beautiful, but rather haughty, features, smacked of Imperial origin. Yet she was the writer to 'jorge,' and four years ago a shrimp-girl, running into the sea with legs as brown as a berry."

This reads a little like a dilution of Gwynplaine's interview with the Duchess in "L'Homme qui Rit,"—not as it appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, but in the original French.

By the way, mentioning the *Gentleman's*, brings to *our* thoughts Mr. Horne's "Thoughts for To-day and To-morrow" in the March number. The paper is interesting and well written; but it strikes us that our old friend from Australia has never heard of "L'Extincteur," a portable fire annihilator, which is to be found on the landings of most of our hotels and public buildings, and in many private houses. He tells the story of Mr. Phillips's fiasco with a quiet humour which adds zest to one of the incidents in particular :—"While the 'Fire Annihilator' was under the consideration of the Government, Mr. Phillips in a fatal hour undertook the delivery of a Lecture, with illustrative experiments. Having been singularly successful as to a house, the inventor now proposed to demonstrate the applicability to ships. He therefore had a large model of a ship on a stand at one side of his lecture desk. It contained, most conscientiously, various inflammable articles; and it was set on fire. While the flames took possession of the cabins and hold of the model, and were running merrily up the rigging, the lecturer went on discoursing, calmly and confidently, till he saw there was not another moment to lose. He then found that he had 'left something at home' which was indispensable to the success of his experiment. His intended demonstration was consequently reversed, and the model ship was hopelessly enveloped in flames. Seeing this, a fireman from the Brigade, who had attended the lecture, no doubt as a sceptical amateur, suddenly darted out, returned with a large bucket of water, dashed the whole of it at one blow upon the blazing model, and then flung a piece of green baize over it, thus extinguishing and smothering the flames." He retired with a grim smile. Mr. Phillips made other mistakes quite as absurd, but his principle was nevertheless correct; and it is a pity Mr. Horne did not know that a modification of it has been successfully carried out.

THE JURY SYSTEM.—At the Chelmsford Assizes a few days ago, a juryman, having left the court for luncheon, failed to make his appearance on the reassembling of the court, the consequence being that a fresh juryman had to be sworn, and the whole of the evidence taken again. When he came into court, a considerable time afterwards, he was severely reprimanded and fined £10. At the close of the assizes an application was made to the Lord Chief Justice to remit the fine, the juryman stating that he was deaf, and did not understand what was required of him, and that he was unaware at the time that he was doing wrong. He also said he was 65 years of age. The Lord Chief Justice expressed his surprise at such a person being upon the list of jurors, both on account of his age and infirmity. Under the circumstances he remitted the fine, and advised the juryman to make immediate application to the proper quarter to have his name removed from the jury list.

IT is announced that Sir Henry Bulwer, M.P., and General Sir William Mansfield are to be raised to the peerage.

BURNHAM BEECHES.—We this week give two illustrations of Burnham Beeches, one of them being after a picture by the celebrated Alexander M'Callum, whose works of forest scenery are certainly unrivalled. The original, from which our engraving is taken, was exhibited in the Academy six or seven years ago. It is a highly successful work, and a beautiful specimen of well managed realism in art. In an early number of the *Illustrated Midland News* was given a lengthy account of the Burnham Beeches.

A MORNING PICTURE.

FOUR o'clock in the morning! A cold, dreary time anywhere, but coldest and most dreary in the London streets. The only warmth in the sombre picture comes from the firelight of the early coffee-stall. Lady Spangleton would shrug her fair shoulders could she behold the transformations which the fashionable quarters of the town undergo every 24 hours. The picture on our front page, for example, was sketched at the West-end, not far from Hyde Park Corner. Poverty has various stages. It is of many degrees. Its lowest depth is surely represented by the crossing sweeper in the picture, whose envious eyes are fixed on the early workman indulging in the luxury of a cup of coffee. Think of that, your ladyship; here is a shoeless boy, who has been busy with his broom late into the night, and at four o'clock in the morning he is not rich enough to buy a cup of coffee! You know how envious you were of Princess Polyonowski's diamonds. The flash of them made your heart throb. The splendid Russian's jewels were not more potent in their wicked spell upon you than the smoke of yon coffee cup to the street Arab. Your ladyship cannot deny that you were guilty of a breach of the Tenth Commandment. But you had not half the provocation of that hungry crossing sweeper in the picture. Let us hope our artist was as generous to him as Lady Spangleton would have been could the boy's sad case have been explained to her. The richest city in the world, London, is full of misery and wretchedness. If you would confirm this assertion, walk her streets from nightfall until four o'clock in the morning.

CHATSWORTH.

THE celebrated seat of the Duke of Devonshire, an engraving of which will be found on our fourth page, is situated in the vicinity of the Peak Hills in the romantic county of Derbyshire. Chatsworth House stands on a gentle acclivity, near the bottom of a high hill, finely covered with wood, in a narrow and deep valley bounded by bleak and elevated tracts of land, through which runs the River Derwent. Chatsworth was among the domains originally given by William the Conqueror to one of his attendants named William Peveril, but it afterwards passed into the family of Cavendish, and has ever been a favourite residence of the Earls and Dukes of Devonshire. The seat was purchased, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of the ancient family of Leeche by Sir William Cavendish, husband to Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, whose sister married a Francis Leeche. Sir William, through the persuasion of the Countess, began a noble mansion house, which, after his death, in the year 1557, was carried on and completed under her directions. At the latter end of the 17th century this building was taken down, and, on the site of the more ancient fabric, William, the first Duke of Devonshire, began the present magnificent residence. Chatsworth is composed of four nearly equal sides, with an open quadrangular court within forming the portion first completed, but to this have since been added extensive wings and additional buildings. The sides of the court have open balconies, guarded by stone balustrades, which are divided into different sections by 22 intervening parts, forming pedestals, on which are placed busts, carved in stone, representing some of the most distinguished men of the time of Queen Anne. The rooms are spacious and lofty, some of them being hung with tapestry, and all elegantly furnished. The fine park which surrounds the house, and the gardens, teeming with everything rare and beautiful which the floriculturist could desire, are among the most celebrated in the kingdom for the beauty and exquisite order of their arrangements. The grand conservatory is 300 feet long by 145 feet wide, comprising an area of about an acre, with a carriage road in the centre. The great glass house of the *Victoria Regia* lily was erected by Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Paxton, the designer of the Crystal Palace. The park, diversified with hill and dale, is about nine miles in circumference. Chatsworth House was for 13 years the prison of Mary Stuart, after whom some of the apartments are named.

Edensor village is in the park, and is situate about half a mile west from the House. On the side of a hill stands an old church, surrounded by a modest graveyard. In the chancel is a "very costly and splendid alabaster monument" to the memory of the first Earl of Devonshire. On it are several life-sized figures sculptured in relief. At the foot of the large one a tabular monument is placed on which are two recumbent figures: one is completely draped from head to foot; the other is a skeleton. Near this monument is a brass plate with a very long Latin inscription to the memory of one John Beton, a servant of Mary Queen of Scots. He was one of the chief instruments in securing her escape from the prison of Lochleven, and had long been in her service. He died in Chatsworth in 1570, aged 32. Edensor is a beautiful village. The villa cottages of which it is composed, the luxuriant display of evergreens and bright flowers in the gardens, and the general air of cleanliness which prevails cannot fail to impress the mind favourably.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

WE are glad to see a note in "Nothing in the Papers" upon the rights of playgoers. Mr. Shirley Brooks asks :—

> "Has a man a right to hiss a theatrical performance? The law, as we have hitherto understood it, has been distinctly laid down to the effect that he has as much right to hiss as to clap. He must not conspire with others to signify disapprobation; and of course it would be a question whether he went to the theatre to hiss, or whether his displeasure at what he beheld improvised his sibillation. A gentleman has complained to a magistrate of having been shouldered out of the pit of a theatre for having hooted certain mechanical effects in a sensation drama. If he was dissatisfied with a spectacle which he had paid to behold on the playbill assurance that it was good, he had clearly a right to intimate his feeling; and it is no answer to say that people should stay away or go away from unsatisfactory performances. How can they tell whether a thing is worth seeing or not unless they go?"

The *claque* of Paris is not much more offensive than the arrogant assumption of authors, managers, and actors, who in the present day seem to look for applause as a right. And they have certainly been largely encouraged in this respect by amiable audiences. We do not think with one of our contemporaries that the applause is got up by persons who are admitted gratuitously to the theatres. As a rule the representatives of the free list are the most difficult to please at a theatre. They are usually niggardly of their applause and the first to hiss. This may be just, and no doubt it is, but it is none the less ungrateful. But ingratitude is the besetting sin of the age. We dare say Mr. Burnand thinks so, though the public will hardly agree with him in his interpretation of the general opinion upon his play. He ought to thank his old admirers for not damning his piece on the first night. The lesson will be useful to him. He will do better next time. Writing down to the people is a fault. Mr. Burnand must take the higher standard of art. He is full of genius, has plenty of literary and dramatic ability. The public owe him much for many hearty laughs and pleasant hours. They will forgive him for that grim "lighthouse jest," and he will be all the better for their little outburst of ill temper.

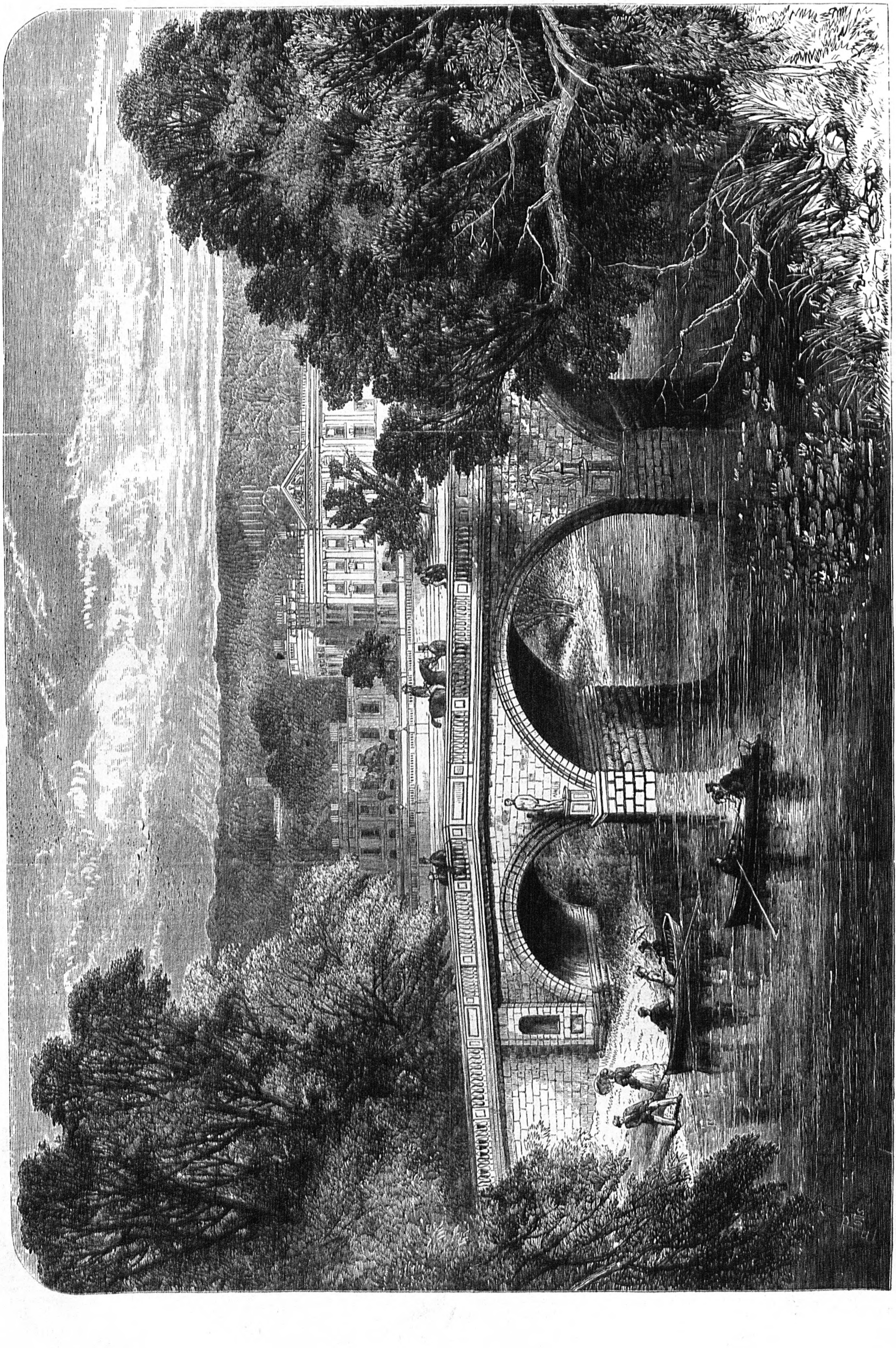
"BEHIND a Mask" is the title of a new play at the Royalty. The author is Mr. Bernard H. Dixon—a new writer, evidently, or an unsuccessful playwright with a *nom de plume*. The plot is slight, but not without merit. The heroine is a *Miss Josephine Bellingham*, who, after making a successful *débût* in opera at a provincial theatre, elopes with a gentleman of fashion (*Mr. Percival*). Her lover marries her and takes her home to his friends, concealing her origin. The jealousy of a certain *Lady Garnet* assumes the traditional dramatic phase. *Mr. Percival* is called away suddenly to his father's death-bed. *Lady Garnet* tells his wife that he has deserted her and eloped with a *Miss O'Morrissey*, At the proper moment all is satisfactorily explained, and everybody is happy. The dialogue is bright and clever in parts, but requires revision and condensation. The piece was well mounted and acted. Miss Hodson did justice to the part of the heroine, which she played with a good deal of quiet grace. Mr. A. Wood, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Flockton, and Miss Sanger are also entitled to warm commendation.

A MUSICAL critic in the *School Board Chronicle* complains that some of the music publishers print notices of their works between inverted commas, without mentioning the papers from which they profess to quote. We do not know which is in the worse taste, putting the publisher's own views between inverted commas as if they were extracts from critical essays, or misquoting adverse criticisms. "Almaviva," in the *London Figaro*, says :—

> "I always pity the poor critics who are quoted in the theatrical columns of the daily newspapers. By a certain ingenuity of twisting, they are made to say exactly the opposite to what they really do say. I cannot say much for the taste of the managers who thus deliberately misquote, in order to mislead; but I hereby warn those who are taken by this kind of chaff that the advertisements must be exactly reversed, if they are to be translated into truth. It is an old dodge, of course; and I should have thought it so old that it would be hardly worth while to repeat it."

The writer of a dramatic summary of the year in one of our annuals protested at Christmas against the unseemly puffing which disfigures the theatrical columns of the *Times* every morning, but he left untouched that ugly point about misquotation. For our own part we think all this cant of management may be left to cure itself. The public is beginning to see through it.

FOUR HUNDRED COOLIES BURNT TO DEATH.—The latest Burmah papers brought by the Bombay Mail publish horrible news. The ship *Nouvelle Penelope* lately left Macao with a large cargo of coolies. Soon after leaving port the coolies mutinied, murdered the captain, officers, and crew, ran the vessel ashore, made their way back to Macao, and there re-engaged on board other vessels. One of these was the *Hankow*, which soon sailed with 550 coolies on board. When five days out, these attempted to mutiny and murder the officers; but after a fierce fight the villains were driven back to the forecastle, where they deliberately set fire to the ship. The captain and officers managed to get out the boats, and left the burning vessel. Meanwhile the British ship *Jounpore* came in sight, and took off about 100 coolies, but to have saved more would have imperilled their own safety, so some 400 were left behind to their terrible fate.



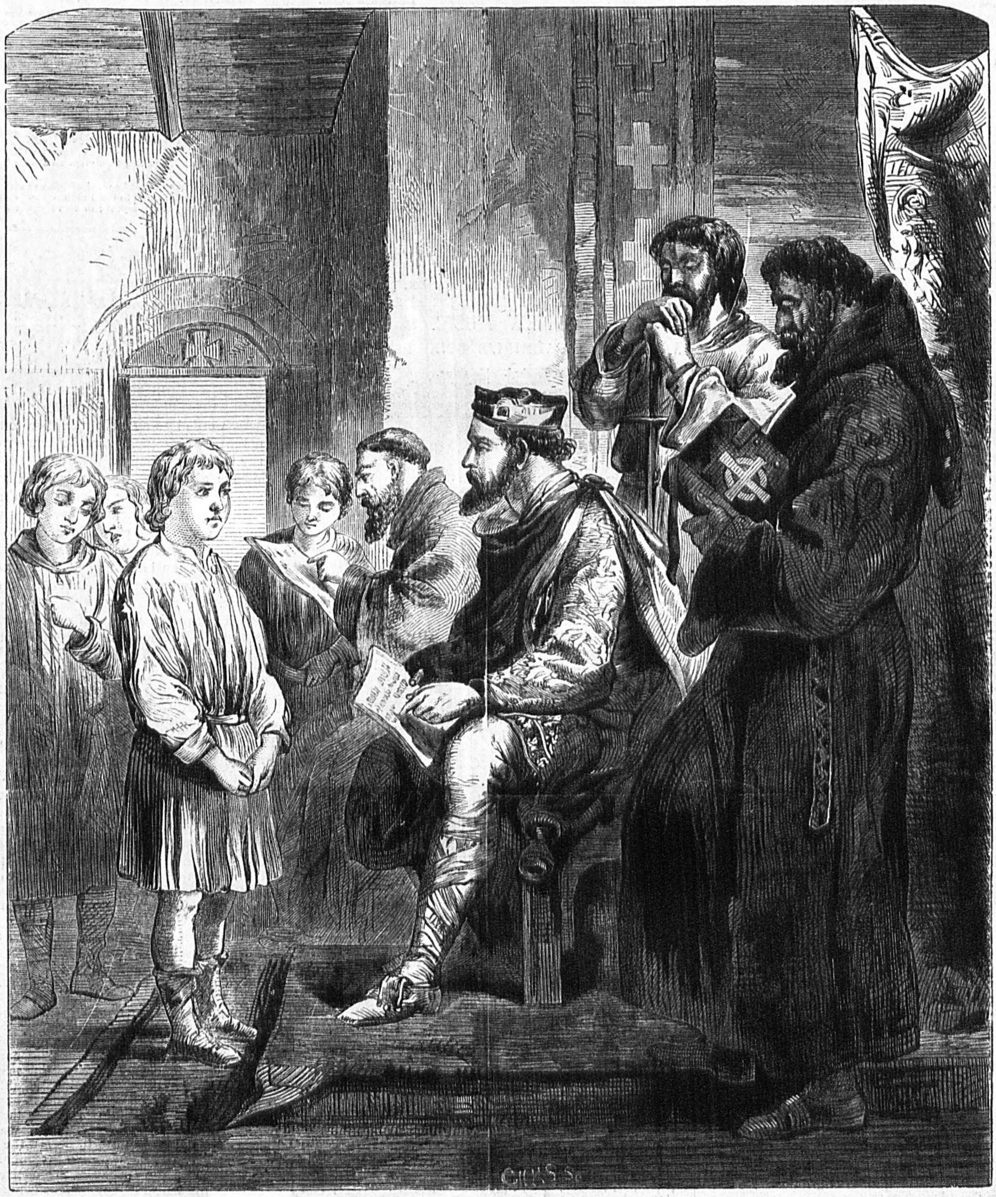
CHATSWORTH.

THE FIRST NATIONAL SCHOOLMASTER.

OUR picture represents a scene which may almost be called the beginning of national education in England. It is the school-room of a thousand years ago, and King Alfred is the master. The monks cultivated learning for its own sake, and for the advancement of the cause of the Church. The great Saxon monarch believed in education as the civiliser of his people, and as the foundation of the greatness and prosperity of his country. Alfred, in spite of the cares of State that rested upon him, in spite of his great activity and the troubles of his reign, was himself an inveterate reader of the costly manuscript tomes which formed the scanty literature of the time. In his letters to the Bishops, still extant, he recommended the translation of all useful books into the Saxon tongue as spoken by the people. "Our youths," he said, "cannot profit in any pursuit until they are well able to read English." He invited scholars from all parts of Europe, and established many a school in this country, which formed the beginning of scholastic institutions some of which are still in existence. At Oxford he founded four schools for divinity, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy; and Oxford is to this day the first seat of learning in the world. In those early Oxford Schools, the interior of one of which is the subject of our sketch, King Alfred was sometimes found himself teaching the boys to read, and he placed his own sons in those schools as pupils, submitting them to the same discipline. There were the Saxon princes, conning over their alphabet side by side with the poor boys of the city. He instructed the scholars in morality by setting them to read and learn fables, parables, and stories, generally in the poetic form, some of which were his own composition or his own translations from the Greek and Latin. His children were in the habit of learning the Psalms, and were great lovers of books. From among the old records of Alfred's days we extract the following rendering of Saxon poetry, embodying the advice King Alfred gave his son as to the manner in which he should rule his subjects. Thus quoth Alfred:—

"Son of mine so dear,
Sit now beside me
And I will tell thee
True manners.
Son of mine, I feel
That my heart falloweth,
And my beauty is wan,
And my heart weak.
My days are nigh done,
And we must depart from one another.
I shall depart
Unto the other world,
And thou shalt remain
In all my wealth.
Son of mine, I bid thee,—
Thou art my dear child,—
That thou be to thy people
A father, and a lord.
Be thou a father to the child,
And a friend to the widow;
The poor man do thou comfort,
And the weak man defend;
The wrong man bring to right
With all thy might.
And guide thee, son, by law,
And the Lord shall love thee.
And, above all other thoughts,
Remember well thy God,
And pray that He counsel thee
In all thy deeds
The better shall He aid thee
To do all thy will."

Between the picture of King Alfred teaching these boys in Oxford School to read, and the spectacle that is now being presented in a very large number of the towns and hamlets and townships of England, there is a certain peculiar and interesting analogy. This grand old Saxon monarch in the school-room, with the alphabet in his hand, is, as it were, an English symbol of State Education. The principle has taken a thousand years in its development, and to-day it assumes a modern shape in our School Boards. How slow we are to complete a work, however well it is begun! Had the successors of that pattern to Sovereigns been Alfreds, the Elementary Education Act of 1870 would have borne upon it a date perhaps earlier by many centuries, and we should not have had countries east and west pointing out to us the way to the instruction of a whole people. There are scores of School Boards in this country, formed under the new Act, which are considering or about to consider, among other preliminary matters, what design they shall select for a seal wherewith the chairmen shall put their stamp and signature upon official documents. Several Boards have applied to the local Schools of Art for a design, and have been very well supplied. To some of those who are conjuring their brains for an artistic and intelligent symbol we commend this picture of King Alfred, the first National Schoolmaster, teaching the Saxon youth of a thousand years ago to read.



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NOTICE.—The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for April will contain the first of a series of papers on "The Comic Writers of England," by CHARLES COWDEN CLARKE.

MR. C. COWDEN CLARKE'S New Work, "The Comic Writers of England," will be commenced in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for April.

NOTICE.—The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for April will contain the first chapters of a new short story.

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NOTICE.

TO THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS-TRADE, ADVERTISERS, &c.

ON and after March 18 THE ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER will be published in Birmingham by Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS, who will supply the news-trade of Birmingham on the same terms as those of the Head Office in London. Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS will also receive Advertisements for Birmingham and the district.

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COMMUNICATIONS for the Publisher should be addressed to 102, Fleet-street, London, E.C. All letters for the Editor must be addressed "Editor, ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, 72, Turnmill-street, London, E.C."

FROM March 18 until July 1 the rate of charges for Advertisements will be:—

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⁂ ADVERTISEMENTS cannot be received after 12 o'clock on Wednesdays.

THE Paper will be delivered to the Public by any News-agent in London or the Country, at 13s. a year; or free by post from London for 15s., pre-paid.

THE Illustrated NEWSPAPER

LONDON, MARCH 18, 1871.

A FEW words by way of introduction to this New Series of the *Illustrated Midland News*—we might almost say to this new paper.

We have already shown the public that an illustrated newspaper can be produced for threepence. The encouragement which we have received induces us to go a step further. We mean to prove that an illustrated paper *equal to the best pictorial journals of the day* can be produced for THREEPENCE. The present number may be taken as an earnest of our sincerity.

We will share the profits of our undertaking with our patrons. A large increase of circulation shall be continually met by an increased expenditure in the production of our pictures. Acting upon this principle, we believe that in a few months THE ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER will be the most popular work of its kind ever produced.

These are bold words. We shall act up to them; and as we merit public favour, we trust the measure of our deserts may be meted out to us. With which hope in the future, we combine our very hearty thanks for kindly consideration and support in the past.

THE Conference has concluded its labours. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has got pretty well all he asked, but at the same time has been compelled to acquiesce in a condemnation of his Circular. Lord ENFIELD'S explanation in the Commons on Monday was to this effect. At the conclusion of the Conference a Treaty was signed, which, while it abrogates the clauses of the 1856 Treaty for the neutralisation of the Black Sea, permits the Porte at its discretion to relax the rule prohibiting the passage of ships of war through the Dardanelles in time of peace. It also provides for the prolongation of the Danube Commission for 12 years; and he added that on the very first day of the meeting of the Conference a protocol was signed declaring it an essential principle of the law of nations that no Power can liberate itself from the engagements of a Treaty, unless with the consent of the other Powers, by means of an amicable arrangement. While we may not as a nation have any reason to feel so proud of the part we have taken in the revision of the Treaty as Lord GRANVILLE thinks we ought to be, there is certainly no reason to regard the result from the *Standard's* point of view, as a disgrace. What might have been good for Turkey and ourselves immediately after the Crimean war may be less beneficial now. We have all along thought Russia justified in asking for a revision of the Treaty of 1856. Nevertheless it behoves the English Government to keep a sharp eye upon the new European alliances; and her best look out is through a fully manned and powerful fleet.

THE scheme of loans to Paris workmen is assuming a more expanded shape than that which Mr. JERROLD gave it at the outset. The movement, primarily, is in the interest of the distressed workmen of France; but the system may be applied advantageously at home as well as abroad. The English working man has very limited means of obtaining assistance in temporary cases of accident or difficulty. His chief resources are the pawnshop and the money club—the latter too often a swindle, the former a miserable and expensive makeshift. The National Loan to Labour Association may become an incalculable boon to the working men of England as well as to their brethren in France. Several new names, it will be seen, have been added to the committee. The amended announcement appears in our advertising pages.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WORKMEN AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—On Saturday a large party of workmen visited the Greek and Roman antiquities at the British Museum, Mr. T. C. Newton, the distinguished keeper of the department, acting as guide. On the two preceding evenings he had kindly introduced the subject to the visitors by describing the history and principles of Greek and Roman art in its relation to the character of the people, their customs, literature, and religion. The lectures were listened to with the greatest interest, and at the conclusion a prize for the best notes on the lectures was offered by the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, under whose auspices the lectures were delivered. That society has arranged for similar visits on Saturday afternoons, with the view of providing a popular exposition of the contents of the national museums, and of making them an instrument for the diffusion of scientific and artistic knowledge.

THE COLONIES.—The *Observer* understands that General Lefroy has been appointed to the governorship of Bermuda.

THE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND DURING THE WAR.—The Paris *Temps*, in an article on this subject, says:—"We are unjust towards England. We forget that she sympathised strongly with us from the moment that the war became one for the defence of our soil. We even forget the generosity with which she sent food to our famishing inhabitants. We only remember one thing, namely, that she did not send us either ships or soldiers, and we are not far from invoking the vengeance of Heaven on her head. . . . The fact is that England did not intervene because she could not. She could not intervene because she had not more than 40,000 men to send to our assistance, and because she knew that Russia had promised to assist Prussia in that event, and that the first movement of any nation in our favour would be the signal for a general war. We do not mean to say that a Chatham would not have braved the danger, that he would not have done well in braving it, and that he would not have succeeded in changing the course of events. But all Ministers are not Chathams, and Mr. Gladstone, at all events, was not cast in that mould. England is, in fact, more to be pitied than to be blamed. She has been severely punished for her want of political spirit or boldness. All the States of Europe are now threatened; they are all isolated and at the mercy of Germany or Russia, but none of them is more isolated—none, perhaps, is more threatened—than England. Not that there is any German territory, except the little island of Heligoland, that Count Bismarck can take from her. But the time may come when Germany, seeking in the north-west the maritime complement which she wants, will meet with resistance on the part of England, and will consequently be obliged to seek adversaries capable of engaging her attention. From this point of view nothing is more significant than the bitterness with which Count Bismarck, during the whole course of the war, complained of supplies being furnished to France by the English manufacturers. The Germans collected the arms which we left on the field of battle, examined them, and pretended to recognise on them the mark of the British Government, and at the same time they carefully shut their eyes to the much more important supplies which we derived from America. It seemed that they sought with equal foresight to treasure up grievances against the one of the two Powers, and to remain on good terms with the other. What liberty of action Count Bismarck will indeed have at the time when the United States at length utter what has long been on their lips, and demand the cession of Canada as the only acceptable settlement of the Alabama question, so skilfully kept open; and, on the other hand, what a temptation for General Grant to see in such an adventure the popularity required to secure his re-election. His Message to Congress the other day, and his flattery of Germany, go with the other symptoms to prove an understanding between the two Powers which would result in placing England at their mercy."

PRACTICAL SOLDIERING.—The *Broad Arrow* says the military force at Aldershott for the summer drill will consist of 20 infantry and seven cavalry regiments, but it has not yet been finally settled which corps will be included in the number. We are glad to observe that another announcement may fairly be taken as a sign that the suggestion made in the *Broad Arrow* a few weeks ago has probably met with a favourable reception. General Sir Hope Grant, it is said, has proposed to give the troops an outing during their drill in the New Forest, more particularly to test the capabilities of the Control Department; but the proposal has not met with favour, on account of an alleged scarcity of water in the district. We beg leave to follow up our suggestion by remarking that it is precisely in circumstances such as this that the efficiency of the Control could be most satisfactorily tested. The truth is there are several streams and runlets of good water in the New Forest, and, if not, there are the same means available as were used by our troops in Abyssinia. By all means let Sir Hope Grant carry out his intention, and throw the responsibility of provisioning the troops, in every respect, upon this much vaunted new department of the Government.

HEAVY GALE.—During the gale on Friday afternoon, the Newbiggin (Northumberland) lifeboat of the National Lifeboat Institution was launched to the assistance of seven fishing cobles, which had been overtaken by the storm which had suddenly sprung up, and which were in much peril, the sea being very high. Fortunately, with the aid of the lifeboat, the boats and their crews were all got safely ashore. The Howth (Dublin Bay) lifeboat, which also belongs to the Lifeboat Society, was likewise the means of saving the crew of four men from a dredging barge, which was in imminent danger, as her anchor was dragging, and the sea was breaking over her. The lifeboats at Rhyl, Penmon, Tyrella, and Douglas also went out during the gale, with the view of aiding the crews of distressed vessels, but their services were not ultimately called into requisition.

THE JESUITS.—From a statement published in the *Unità Cattolica*, it appears that at the beginning of the year 1850 the Jesuit body throughout the world was only a little in excess of 4,000. Ten years afterwards they had increased to nearly 7,000, and in the following decade of years nearly 2,000 more were added to their number; and at the time of the last returns the members of the "Society of Jesus" are given as 8,837. Out of these there are 2,551 lay coadjutors, 2,417 students, and 3,869 priests; more than 3,000 of the latter were out of the kingdom of Italy, scattered up and down the world, in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia; some acting as missionaries and others engaged in the work of education, spiritual direction, and the preaching of retreats. In England, their head-quarters are Stonyhurst College, near Blackburn, Lancashire; St. Bruno's College, North Wales; Beaumont Lodge, near Windsor; the College, at Roehampton; and the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm-street, Berkeley-square.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION AT YEDDO.—The *Japan Herald* of January 14 says:—"It appears that last night, at about half-past eight, Mr. C. H. Dallas and Captain Ring were returning to their quarters at the Kaiseijo from a stroll, and when near the Niponbashi (the bridge whence all distances in Japan are measured) were attacked by one or two Japanese two-sworded assassins—as usual, from behind. Mr. Ring received a wound on the back of the head, and another cut from the shoulder to the hip, 18 inches in length, and in some places three inches deep. Mr. Dallas (who was partner in the late firm of Stephenson, Dallas, and Co.) was also severely wounded in the back, but not on the head. Unarmed, and without any means of defence at hand, they sought shelter in a neighbouring shop, to which it would appear they were not followed by those who attacked them; and fortunately they had the presence of mind to direct that their wounds should be dressed with paper, which effectually prevented much further loss of blood. Word was sent to the Kaiseijo of what had happened, and very many of the students came down to the hut where they lay, bringing with them native physicians, who, after examination of the wounds, pronounced them to be mortal. Mr. Wheeler, of the English Legation, however, on his arrival, pronounced them not to be necessarily so, though of a dangerous nature. Just before going to press we have received a telegram from the English Legation at Yeddo, stating that the wounded men are progressing favourably, and are anxious that no exaggerated accounts of their condition should be sent home by telegraph."

IN Owen County, U.S., a woodman recently felled a tree, and in an opening of 55 feet from the base found the skeleton of a bear much decayed. The appearance of the skeleton and its surroundings indicated that it must have been there for nearly a century.

FRENCH PRISONERS.—According to the *Gaulois*, all the French prisoners at present interned in the Rhine Provinces of Prussia may be expected to return at once. The Cherbourg fleet, accompanied by large transport ships from Rochefort, Lorient, and Toulon, will embark at Hamburg and other German ports at least 100,000 French prisoners, this fleet being capable of bringing back all the interned soldiers in three journeys.

"A WAR OFFICE SCANDAL."—Under the head of "A War Office Scandal" the *Daily News* publishes the following:—"An alleged misapplication of public money by certain high officials in the War Office is the subject just now of grave comment. Under the authority of an Act of Parliament, the Inland Revenue Department assigns yearly a poundage upon the amount of income tax payable by the clerks and other official persons, out of which poundage the charges for clerkage, &c., are paid. The money is held in trust for the assessors, by certain specially appointed Commissioners. When there has been an excess of poundage, after payment of the assessors, that excess was formerly distributed among the clerks of the lowest class, as they have often work to do in connection with the income duty for which they are not paid if they do not happen to be assessors. In 1868 this excess amounted to about £2,400. This sum, and the sums in excess which have since accrued, have, it is said, been distributed by the Commissioners among themselves, without any authority. The Inland Revenue Department, having been appealed to, has given its opinion that the appropriation is entirely illegal."

RELEASE OF MR. ROBERT HARDIMENT.—On the occasion of the release of Mr. Robert Hardiment from the Castle at Norwich (where he had been undergoing 12 months' imprisonment for an election offence), a demonstration was arranged by some of the Conservatives of the city to welcome him, and show their appreciation of his conduct. On Thursday, therefore (the 9th inst.), the vicinity of the Castle was thronged by a large number of persons of both sexes, anxious to catch the first glimpse of the hero of the day, and extend to him the first shout of greeting. The time appointed was a quarter past 10, and long before that hour a crowd, motley as any that ever appeared on Castle Hill, even on the occasion of a public execution, with bands and purple and orange banners, were gathered together and preparing to form a triumphal procession. Somewhere about half-past 10, Mr. Robert Hardiment emerged from the Castle doorway waving his hat to his friends, who at once sent up a shout of congratulation, as he stepped into a handsome carriage, drawn by four grey horses with postilions, and prepared to join the procession. An illustration of the incident will be found on another page.

MR. DISRAELI AND MANCHESTER.—The *Manchester Courier* says that an address, which has been very numerously and influentially signed, inviting Mr. Disraeli to pay a visit to Manchester during the Easter recess, will be presented to the right hon. gentleman during the ensuing week. There is good reason to believe (the local journal adds) that Mr. Disraeli will comply with the request.

EMIGRATION.—The question of emigration is becoming every day one of greater importance. In the colonies—especially in Canada—railway enterprise is continually opening up new fields of labour, and, to speak within limits, millions of acres of good land can soon be available for colonists at a merely nominal price. Whether the Government should, by a vote of public money, aid by loan or by gift the hundreds of sober and industrious working men who cannot by any possibility find remunerative employment in this country is a problem not easy of solution. A league is in existence, and its offices are at 120, Salisbury-square, in whose programme the advocacy of Government aid finds a prominent place. The gentlemen who compose its council are, however, practical men, and until the Government is induced to move in this matter they assist worthy emigrants to find labour and a home in the colonies. Above 1,000 applications for help have been made during the present month, and we doubt not that the public will respond to the appeal which is about to be made for help.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.—The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the budget statement fell very tamely, except when Sir R. Temple defended the income tax, and said that cases of individual dissatisfaction had been few. The despatch proceeds:—"About 200 persons were present, including the Maharajah of Jeypore, who has left Calcutta, and Mr. Seward, who leaves on Monday for Benares, on his way to Europe. Mr. Seward seemed to pay marked attention to the statement, especially when opium came in, as it did frequently, as the saving feature of the finances. The budget contains no new source of revenue, but the actual results are generally better than the estimates of last April, and we at last have a surplus. The Viceroy has insisted that everything, unless of unquestioned necessity, shall give way to prevent a deficit. There is little increase of public feeling to-day save on Sir R. Temple's defence of the income tax, which is taken as a proof that he looks forward to a time when it may again be needful to speak, and a defiant feeling at the impression that Sir Richard does not yet see that the income tax is in itself unsuited to India. In actual figures the budget is voted satisfactory. The great loss of the year has been on home exchanges, which have been balanced by the great gain on opium, but accounts show that opium cultivation is increasing rapidly in the north-west of China, and especially in the revolted provinces. There is general approval of the principle of financial decentralisation."

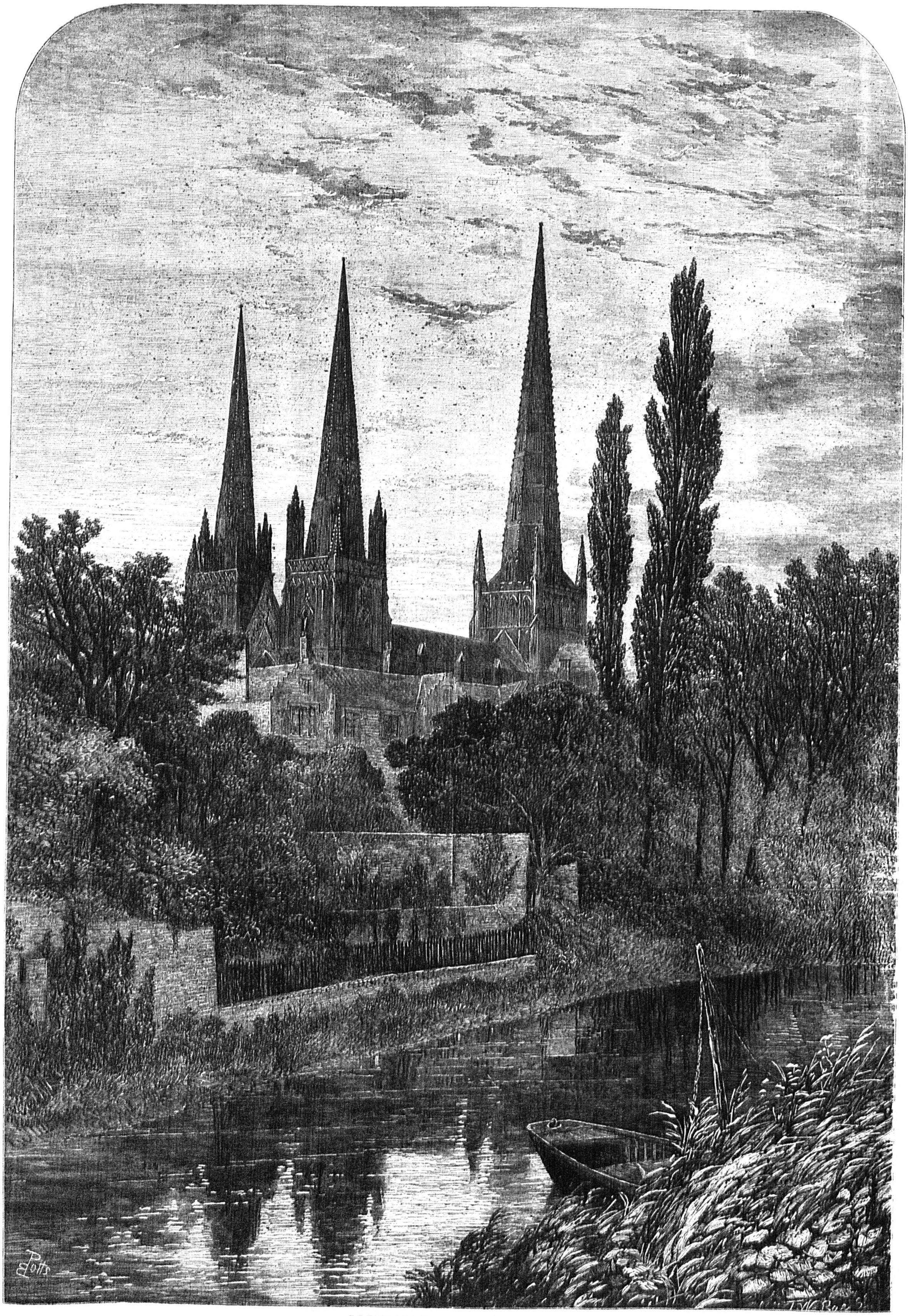
THE GOVERNMENT LICENSING BILL.—The *Manchester Guardian* publishes the following from its London correspondent:—"The Licensing Bill is in print, and has been seen by several persons whom it has been thought by Government desirable to consult. It is based on the principle of compromise between the opposing parties. Existing public-houses having licences are to remain as now, but no new houses are to be licensed in places where a given proportion of the ratepayers shall record their votes in the negative. There is a clause preventing public-houses being used as committee-rooms during elections; and an attempt will be made to have them closed altogether during the day of poll. Eleven o'clock p.m. is to be fixed as the latest hour at which any house for the sale of liquor shall be allowed to remain open."

DEATH OF A SERINGAPATAM VETERAN.—Sergeant A. Liston, late of the 94th Regiment (Old Scotch Brigade), was interred in the Canongate Churchyard on Thursday. Sergeant Liston entered the army as long ago as 1788. He was sent with his regiment to India, where, under Major-General Baird, he was present at the taking of Seringapatam, when Tippoo Saib was killed, in 1799. He afterwards fought in the battles of Asseghur, Argaum, and Gawilghur. On the return of the brigade to Europe he served in part of the Peninsular campaign, and among other engagements was present at the affair of Fuentes d'Onor. He received his discharge in 1816, and retired on a pension of 2s. 1½d. per day. The deceased was 95 years of age at his death. He was of herculean frame and constitution, and this, along with his uniformly good moral conduct, enabled him to live to such an extreme old age, in spite of the hardships and length of his military service. He was one of the last survivors of General Baird's brigade.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE THAMES.—On Sunday forenoon one of those frequent accidents which have given Sunday boating on the Thames a fatal notoriety took place off the "Crab Tree," a well-known aquatic rendezvous above Putney. A race had been arranged between two of the river clubs, and the contest was proceeding at about 10 o'clock. A great number of spectators were congregated on the banks, and a number of over-filled boats were hovering about to enable their crews to view the race. Amongst these was an outrigger belonging, it was said, to the Surrey Star Club, in which were four men and a youth. From some mismanagement the frail craft gave so considerable a lurch to one side as to ship itself half full of water and to tumble out the oarsmen. Of these, two clung to the boat and were saved, but the other three men were drowned. Although so many persons were on the bank, and boats near, all were so occupied by the race that the accident was noticed by comparatively few. The youth who was drowned was named Pell. He was a son of a publican in the Borough. All the men belonged to Lambeth or Southwark; but up to a late hour last night only one body had been recovered. This was a carpenter named Frederick Cushion. The names of the others did not transpire.

PURE WATER.—ALFRED BIRD, Experimental Chemist, begs to announce that he has perfected his new CARBON FILTER, price 7s. 6d. each, which he guarantees shall deliver 60 gallons of the purest water daily.—To be seen in action at 69, Worcester-street, Birmingham. [930

FLORILINE!!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the FRAGRANT FLORILINE on a wet tooth brush produces a delightful foam, which cleanses the teeth from all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar, and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the Teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed Teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline is purely vegetable, and equally adapted to old and young. It is the greatest Toilet discovery of the age. Sold in elegant cases, complete, at 2s. 6d., by all Chemists and Perfumers.—H. C. GALLUP, Proprietor, 493, Oxford street, London. 195]



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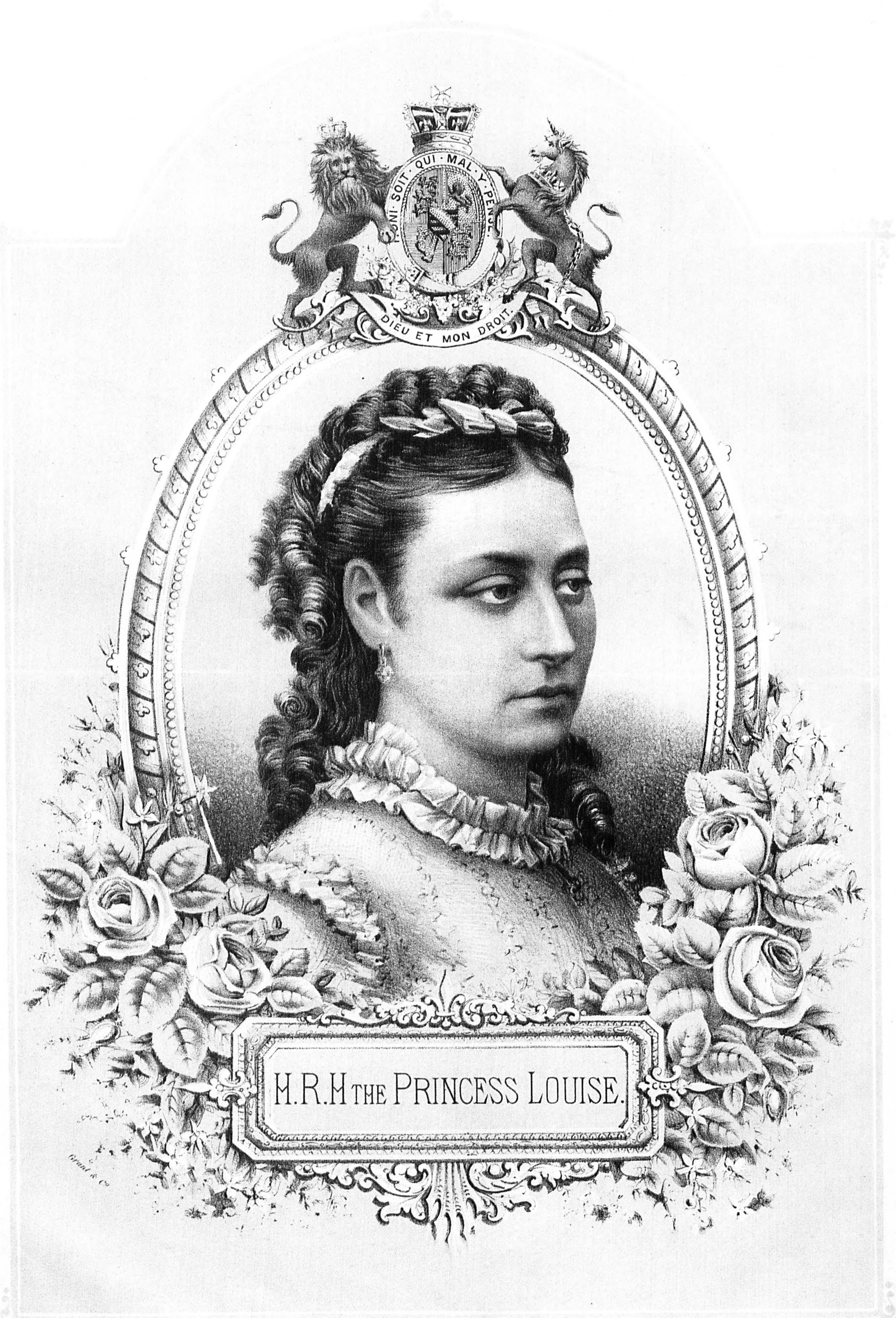
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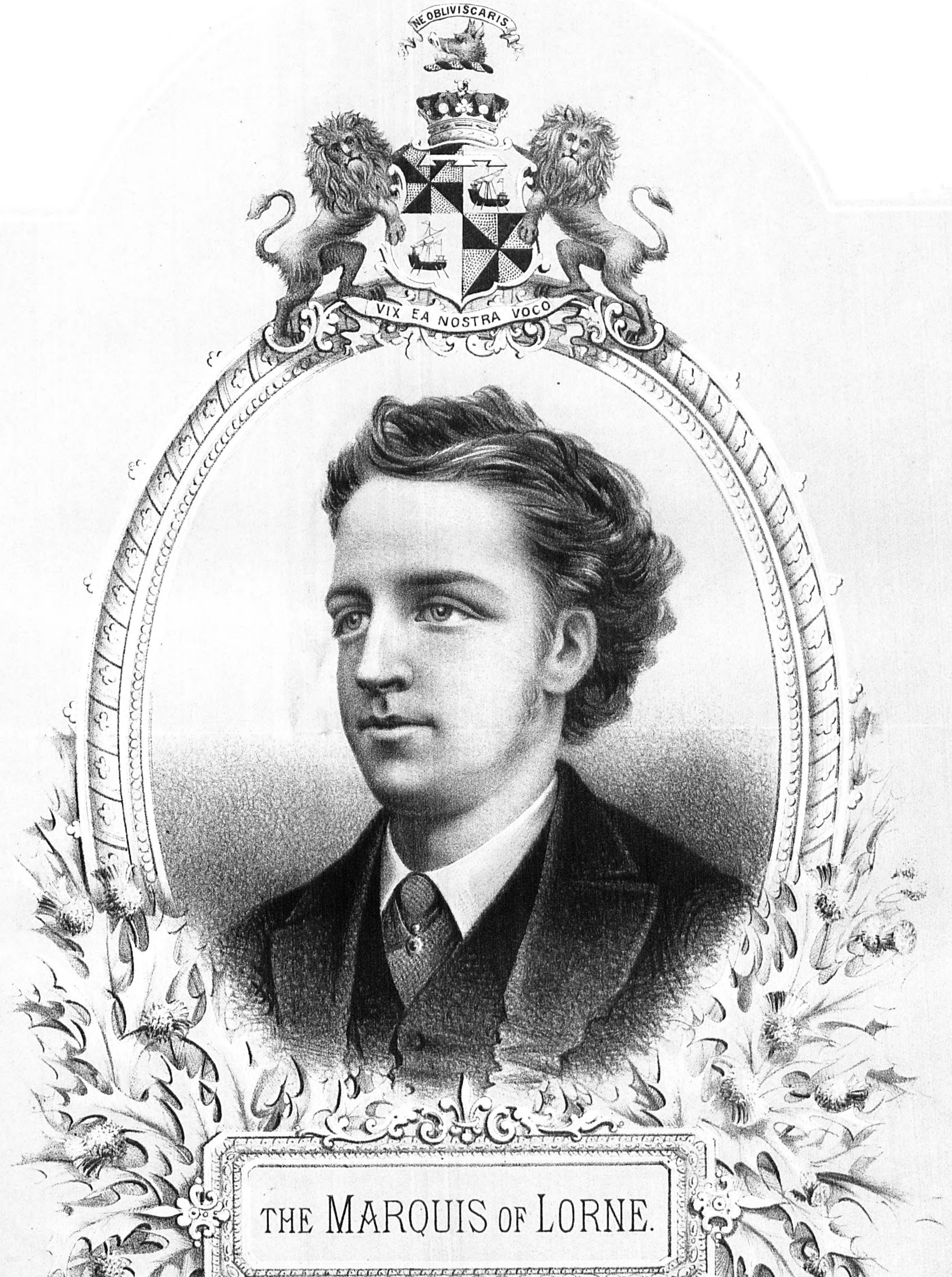
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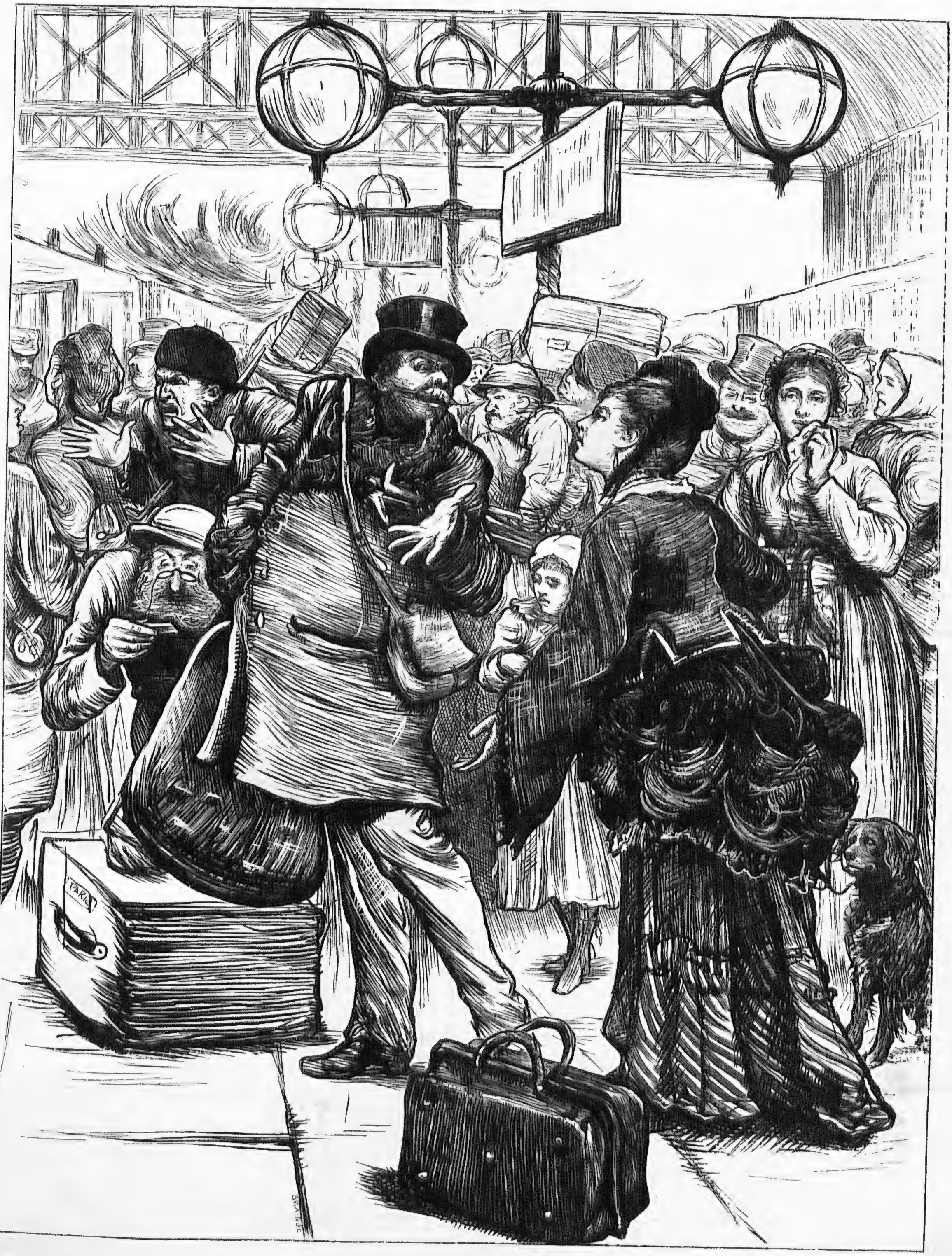
NEWSPAPER", MARCH 18 & 25, 1871



FRENCH REFUGEES LEAVING CHARING CROSS.

LITERATURE AND ART.

The *Athenæum* says that Mr. Watts has the following pictures in hand, some of which will probably be exhibited in the Royal Academy:—1. A large work, suggested by, but not absolutely representing, the vision of Britomart, as described in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," book iii., canto 2. Emblematising the chastity of Britomart, a tall lily, full of bloom, stands before her recumbent figure, and springs from a vessel of iron. A noble colossal figure of a naked Eve, in Paradise, biting the apple, one of a series of representations of the great mother of men, is a second picture. Portraits of Messrs. Leighton and Millais, and probably two others of ladies, may likewise appear at the Academy. According to the *Athenæum* Mr. Boxall will retain his post in the National Gallery.

The very choice selection of ancient and modern pictures of Mr. Robert Nasmyth, F.R.C.S., deceased, late of Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, was disposed of on Saturday last by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, at their great Rooms in King-street, St. James's. The great attraction of the celebrated portrait of Sir Walter Scott, by Sir W. Allan, and other interesting works, drew together a very large audience. After a few pictures had been disposed of, the property of the Rev. G. Chetwode, deceased, the Nasmyth collection was proceeded with, of which the following were the more interesting examples:—41. Alexander Nasmyth: Peggy Adamson's Cottage at Stockbridge (cabinet size), near Edinburgh—£52 (Toovey). 45. Sir W. Allan: Robert Burns composing the "Cottar's Saturday Night," an exquisite little work, exhibiting a charming likeness of the poet—50 guineas (Toovey). 47. Sir W. Allan: Portrait of Sir Walter Scott in his study at Abbotsford, reading the proclamation of Mary Queen of Scots previous to her marriage with Darnley (the last portrait for which Sir Walter sat). This invaluable work of art, we are happy to announce, was secured by Mr. Scharfe, after a long competition, for the National Portrait Gallery, at the price of 350 guineas. Pictures by Foreign Artists (also in the Nasmyth collection):—62. N. Maes: Portrait of a Lady as huntress, with bow and arrows and dogs; from the collection of Baron Steingraft—63 guineas (Lecomte). 68. Van Goyen: A view off Dort, with boats and figures; a fine example; signed and dated 1655—62 guineas (M. Colnaghi). 73. W. Van Aelst: A group of implements of the chase, with a dead cock and brace of partridges; a *chef d'œuvre;* signed and dated 1660—106 guineas (Tooth). 74. P. De Bloot: Interior of a kitchen, with five peasants, poultry, fish, vegetables, &c.; a *chef d'œuvre;* signed—70 guineas (Ditto). John Wynants and Adrian Van De Velde—A Grand Landscape, with a broken tree, sportsmen with dogs on a road on the left, mounted cavaliers in the middle distance, and village church in the background; an important work, in fine preservation; signed—105 guineas (Seguier). 80. Watteau: A Grand Fête Champêtre; a charming composition of 22 figures. From the collection of William Roscoe, the historian—700 guineas (Rutter). This was the last picture in the Nasmyth collection—46 in number—and the whole realised £2,337 10s. The remaining pictures were the property of a baronet, deceased, and others. 84. F. R. Lee, R.A.: A Charming View in Surrey, with cattle in a pool in the foreground—60 guineas (Vokins). 113-15. Müller. A Swiss Scene and two Landscapes, all very fine—175 guineas (Cox). 123. J. B. Pyne: Shoreham. A very fine example—72 guineas (Mansell). 138. J. Opie. Portrait of a Lady in a white dress—40 guineas (Mrs. Rosedal).

Mr. Richard Holt Hutton, who is one of the editors of the *Spectator*, has published two volumes of "Essays, Theological and Literary."

Mr. Wilkie Collins is engaged upon a new novel, which, before being published, will be produced as a play.

The Boston correspondent of the *Athenæum* writes: "A substantial and important addition to our literature is soon to be made, in Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement's 'Handbook of Legendary and Mythological Art,' with descriptive illustrations, published by Messrs. Hurd and Houghton. The object is to explain briefly the subjects which have been perpetuated in the highest art. Mrs. Clement speaks of symbolism in art, and passes to the subject of 'Legends and Stories illustrated in Art,' which are briefly told in the accompanying plates of the work of art themselves. 'Legends of Place and Ancient Myths, illustrated by Art,' comprise the remaining chapters; it is a new field, and it is surprising that it has not been occupied before."

Galignani's Messenger has resumed publication, after an interruption of nearly six months in consequence of the war.

In the arrangements for the forthcoming International Exhibition, the term "art" (says the *Echo*) is to bear a very wide interpretation indeed. Not only pictures and sculptures are to be exhibited in the Art Galleries, but wood carvings, tapestries, metal ornamentations; everything, in short, of a decorative nature.

"The Silent Partner"—a new story, treating of the hardships of the lot of poorly-paid operatives—has been written by Miss Phelps, author of "The Gates Ajar" and "Hedged In."

The Clarendon Press at Oxford has just brought out, in three volumes, "Select English Works of John Wyclif," edited from original MSS. by Thomas Arnold, M.A. of University College, Oxford.

Professor Fawcett's book on "Pauperism" is to be published in a week.

The *Athenæum* understands that an edition of Shakespeare's plays, for school use, edited by several of the Rugby masters, is in preparation. Four of these plays have already appeared separately, and "Much Ado about Nothing" is at present in the press.

Fifty candidates offer themselves for election this session into the Royal Society. From this number 15 will be selected by the Council, and recommended for election next June.

The sale of Sir John Simeon's library last week, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodges, realised a total of £3,509 18s. 6d.

MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

In the *Gentleman's*, the place of honour is held by the author of "Festus," who contributes a poem called "Life Recluse," containing nearly 300 lines. Although perhaps a little too didactic, it is a powerful composition. Here is a verse that may be taken as the text:—

> "Let merchants, rich in worldly gear,
> Their gains redouble, year by year;
> Delve these the gold Australia yields;
> Reap those the Afric's gem-dewed fields;
> Fall rank, fall pomp, to other's lot;
> Lands, honours, funds;—I crave them not.
> I only ask the sky, the sea;
> And sweetest, thy dear company."

While the following will show the boldness and the vigour with which the author works out his theme:—

> "Let hostile sophists, skilled to twist
> Vast yarns of intellectual mist,
> Prove this, no matter; that, no mind;
> Vice, virtue, genius, sun-gas fined
> More, less; to give belief the lie,
> Preach faith in infidelity;
> And, while propounding Nature's laws,
> Ignore their legislative cause:
> Let learnèd lecturers time's long rolls
> Ransack, to prove earth's loftiest souls
> Dust-kinned from those premundane days
> When space nought showed save shimmering haze;
> We, humbler wits, the creed would claim
> Which gives to God, a Father's name;
> And us, the trust,—if wrong, forgiven—
> That soul hath rise, and end, in heaven.

The best narrative in the number is "The Fall of Paris," a diary of the Prussian occupation of Versailles, by a British Resident—the "British Resident," we believe, being a friend of Dr. Russell's. "Malvina" is concluded. It is announced that a series of papers will be commenced next month on "The Comic Writers of England," by Charles Cowden Clarke.

"The United States of Europe," a lecture delivered before the Peace Society by Professor Seeley, is reproduced in *Macmillan's*. There is a paper on "The Natural Theology of the Future," and a long poem on "Art as an Aim in Life;" but the most attractive contribution is that by Mr. Edwin Goadby, "England's Defence against Herself." The writer protests against the cry that England is growing feeble and is not heeded, or rather not respected, by the Powers. Here is a part of the Defence:—

> "Let me glance for a while at one or two fallacies which meet us at every turn. It is said that our position in Europe has declined. I deny it, resolutely and emphatically. Our advice is unheeded, we are told. We whisper where we ought to thunder. Let us see if it be so. When the question of Prince Leopold's candidature came up, and proved so distasteful to France, what did we do? We used our influence to induce Prussia to remove the stumbling-block, and, virtually, it was removed, not because Prussia feared a war with France, but because she respected the counsels and the friendship of England. Bullying would have been out of place, and would have effected nothing. France was reminded that England could not sanction war upon such a pretext. Napoleon's friendship for us would have compelled him to listen, but for his constant intrigues with the war-party, and the national antagonism his inspired journals had aroused. Our advice was rejected, and France suffers for it. Has this destroyed the soundness or the wisdom of our diplomacy? Belgium seemed threatened. In spite of our reduced armaments, we secured the ratification of a new and temporary treaty, and yet long before our 20,000 men could have been recruited, or we could have landed an efficient force, either France or Germany could have proceeded to despoil Belgium, preparatory to final annexation or division. Take the Russian case. Prince Gortschakoff selected his opportunity and despatched his missive. If it be right to say that he would never have penned such a document but for our manifest weakness, it is equally right to say that he would never have despatched it at all, but proceeded to act against the special clauses of the Treaty of 1856 he complained of, had he not been certain that we should fight. At any other time the tone of the despatch might have been different—we owe much of that to the patriotic shriekers whose screams may easily be taken by shallow foreigners for the voice of English public feeling—but its fate would have been precisely the same. Take another case—the German complaints as to our non-benevolent neutrality. These kind of reproaches are to be expected. They are, in so many words, a tribute to our power. A strong neutral Power, as Machiavelli reminded the Ambassador at Rome, for Leo X., 'ought to calculate upon the hatred of the conquered and the contempt of the conqueror,' but it can 'laugh at hatred if it can preserve itself from contempt.' Germany was no doubt disappointed at our attitude from the first clear danger of war, but her grumbling cannot be construed into contempt, and we have no right to assume, from newspaper virulence, that Germany is seriously disaffected towards us, any more than we have to assume that the United States is permanently hostile to this country because the war-claims are still unsettled, and General Butler truckles to Fenians and demagogues. We may be disliked on the Continent, but this dislike does not proceed from any belief in our impotence or our timidity. When England comes to be pitied instead of being abused, to be passed by in silence instead of being solicited for aid and counsel in serious emergencies, we may consider that to be a fact which at present is only a very sorry fiction. The dislike of other European nations is half envy and half fear. England sits so securely on her island-throne, is so rich and prosperous, and so far removed from frontier squabbles, and the infectious influence of the revolutionary movement, that those who do not bid for our sympathy or beg for our assistance are disposed to grumble at our severity and to arouse our choler."

Tinsleys' has an article on "Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Poet," who is compared with Shakespeare, to the disadvantage of the latter! The writer says the sonnets of Mr. Rossetti are "an unexampled perfection," and that "to them all others in our language must give place—not excepting our two other greatest works in sonnets—Shakespeare's and Mrs. Browning's." The writer argues that Shakespeare's sonnets are not sonnets to begin with, and would be "beyond the contest for supremacy" if they were. It is waste of time to point out the absurdity of these "odious comparisons." We could understand Artemus Ward scribbling "criticism" of this kind as "sarkastic" nonsense, and should enjoy it. Let the writer remember that Shakespeare has said "*Great* men may jest with saints, 'tis wit in them, but in the *less* foul profanation."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The hon. secretary of the Tonic Sol-fa Teachers' Association writes to the *Times* with reference to Mr. Forster's statement in the debate on the Revised Code that a reason for music being omitted as an extra subject is the very small number of schools presented last year. The correspondent says this is to be explained by the circumstance that the old notation is very difficult for children to learn, so that but few teachers are prepared to take the trouble with it. When about 18 months since the Tonic Sol-fa method was admitted on the same footing as the old notation, the Tonic Sol-fa College immediately commenced sending out circulars explaining the method, with copies of books, &c., to all the schools in the country receiving Government aid. The remaining circulars were not sent out until December last, and every day the secretary is receiving letters from all parts of the country asking for information. The hon. secretary says he has not the least doubt that the number of schools which would have been presented this year would have been very large.

At Shanghai dramatic and musical performances meet with considerable encouragement. A paper of the settlement reports on the 10th of January:—The Amateur Dramatic Club gave their 24 performances at the Lyceum Theatre, when "Jocrisse the Juggler" and "The Turkish Bath" were performed before a comfortably full house.—The Club Concordia (since the Beethoven Anniversary) has brought forward nothing except a Saturday evening "free and easy," which was largely availed of by the members and their friends.—The Grand Imperial Circus of Constantinople have decided to take their departure for Hong Kong. Their farewell performance was given on the 7th. The Chinese have taken horse acting into favour, and nightly thronged the canvas pavilion to witness the wonderful feats of M. Soullier's troup, which cleared over 10,000 dols. by their performances in Shanghai.

The Globe Theatre will open at Easter, under the management of Messrs. Mansell. Opera-bouffe is to be the principal attraction.

The lease of the Holborn Theatre is for sale.

It is said that M. Raphael Félix, the energetic director of the French Plays, has now engaged the Lyceum.

Mr. Robertson's will has been sworn under £5,000.

The report that Mr. J. S. Clarke has taken the Holborn Theatre is contradicted.

Herr Joachim is sitting for his portrait to Mr. Charles Hallé, jun., a rising portrait painter, and son of the eminent pianist.

The *Musical Standard* says that Mdlle. Nilsson will return to Europe shortly from the United States, and that Mdlle. Ilma de Murska and Wienawski, the violinist, are going out West.

Mr. Phelps will play *Mephistophiles* in "Faust," on Easter Monday.

It is said that Mrs. Rousby is suffering from a very painful malady, so that it is extremely doubtful whether "Joan of Arc" will be produced.

The *Orchestra* regrets to hear that the Opera Bouffe Company has not been a profitable speculation.

A charming waltz has been composed by Miss Wilberforce, niece of the Bishop of Winchester.

A new comedietta by Mr. Thayer Smith will shortly be produced at the Court Theatre.

Mr. Jas. William Howard, connected for many years with the Victoria Theatre, and more recently with the Queen's, died on the 2nd March, aged 62, having played *William* in "As You Like It" on the previous evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul attracted 6,000 persons in two performances at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, last week.

Miss Lydia Maitland will reopen the Globe Theatre shortly.

"To Oblige Benson" has completed a run of 112 consecutive nights at the St. James's Theatre.

Miss Julia Matthews has been delighting the Bradford folk as *Dick Whittington*.

FRENCH REFUGEES LEAVING ENGLAND.

Yes, the lady in the foreground of our sketch at the Charing Cross Railway Station is the same interesting Frenchwoman whom we encountered marketing in Soho. Readers of the *Illustrated Midland News* will remember the picture. It was hard, sad times with Madame then. Monsieur, her husband, was locked up in Paris, and in all manner of danger: in peril of Prussian shells, in danger of starvation. Now, he is once more by her side. He has come to carry her home to their beloved Paris; but the fuss and excitement of Charing Cross has ruffled his temper. Madame wishes him to carry her bag. Unreasonable being, does she not see that he has quite enough to do without further encumbrance? The stolid, good-natured French servant looks on patiently as she did in Soho, and as she will during many another domestic incident, we trust, in the future. The gentleman in the spectacles, examining a luggage label, it is to be hoped will find his portmanteau before the train is off. The demonstrative passenger close by is arguing the vexed question of cab fares with a perfidious Son of Albion, who you may be sure will get the best of any customer who puts himself into such a terrible passion as Monsieur in the picture. The subject of French Refugees "homeward bound" supplies the theme of our leading article on the second page.

Maravilla Cocoa for Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, delicate aroma, and all the concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.—Sold in packets only, by all grocers. Sole proprietors, Taylor Brothers, London. [272

"I have suffered from indigestion and biliousness many years and never received any benefit from medicines I had taken for it until I tried Perry Davis's Pain Killer, which proved, before I had used one bottle, entirely efficacious. I have also recommended it to many friends suffering from neuralgia, &c., who have used it with the same beneficial results. J. L. Haylock, 16, *Huntingdon Street, Manchester, July,* 1867.—To P. Davis & Son."

Faceache, Toothache, Tic Doloreux.—ADAM SMITH'S NEURALGINE effects a certain cure.—Depôt, 39, Ann-street. Sold by all Chemists; and Gare, Green, Bagott, of Dudley. [107

COUNTRY LIFE.

OUR notes, memoranda, and quotations in this column will be, as a rule, neither of specially national nor of specially local importance. They will be selected by way of illustrating public, social, and intellectual life in various parts of the kingdom outside the metropolis, and we shall seek to throw the light of our lantern, sooner or later, on every corner of the land, however remote, and however quiet and unobtrusive.

The Free Library question is moving the minds of the people of Bath, but moving them rather slowly. The Town Council have resolved, by a very small majority, to request the Mayor to convene a public meeting, to determine whether or not the Free Libraries Act shall be put in force. On the opposition to this scheme the *Bath Express* comments freely. The minority sought to save the pockets of the ratepayers the additional halfpenny or penny in the pound.

> "And this," says the journal, "is called economy! Yes, and so it will be when profligacy is cheaper than virtue. In the age in which we live, no city can, with any regard to its best interests, dispense with any agency that may be the means of improving the morals or cultivating the minds of its inhabitants. Wherever free libraries have been tried, and they are to be found in all parts of England, they have been attended with the most beneficial results to the community."

The local editor is right. In these days of Education Acts and School Board rates the country cannot afford, as a mere matter of pounds, shillings, and pence, to keep books out of the reach of those who may be induced to read them. There is learning and culture, as well as natural beauty, in the city of Bath. Let the authorities look to it that the learning and culture go down to the lower ranks, and develop that sense of beauty which is one of the safeguards of morality and honourable life.

Foxhunting on Dartmoor must be breakneck work, but neither granite nor bog has any terrors for the ardent sportsman. From a Plymouth paper we cull the following characteristic description of a run over the moor with Mr. Trelawny's hounds:—

> "Well, sir, the meet was at Dowsland Barn, and, as a fine old fox of my acquaintance has lately taken to wandering away towards Leather Tor, I thought it just possible he might be there that morning. And sure enough there he was. The hounds were no sooner thrown into Leather Tor than a 'Holla' from Dick tells the field he has slipped away. The hounds are soon laid on, and open merrily on the scent—'My Friend,' thinks I, 'you have got your work cut out for you this time, any how'—and he seemed to be of the same opinion, for he pointed straight for his home at Great Mis Tor. Turning over Peak Hill he crossed the Princetown-road and went at a good pace over Leydon Tor; here, however, he turned sharp round, and, making for Harter Tor again, crossed the road and got down into the pits, in the narrow valley of the Mew River, just above where the Devonport leat crosses it. He did not stop there, but mounted the steep hill on the opposite side, and then turned down the valley through the inclosures as if intending to make Sheepstor his goal. If, however, he had been wavering up to this time, he here appeared to make up his mind that a bold course was the best, so pointing his head once more to the Moor he turned back over Down Tor, which he scorned to enter, and made towards Tor Royal. Princetown heaves in sight, and at that pace will soon be reached. I am puzzled at the tactics of the fox, but he now turns sharply to the left, and makes straight back again to Harter Tor, having King Tor before him, and Great Mis Tor looming in the distance. On they follow after him. The fox had gone straight on, shaping his course homewards, but the hounds had been lost to sight in the dip of the hill. I followed him and could see that he was about to pay the penalty of his long detour and over-confidence in the morning. Still he was a brave, gallant fellow, and passed the 'Holts' in King Tor, as if determined to reach home or die. And had not luck been against him he might perhaps have saved his life, but Mr. Leamon, thrown out at Down Tor Wall, made his way with Boxall and the gallant Captain round by Princetown, shrewdly guessing that Mis Tor might be his point after all, and they came across the pack, which had checked in the Granite Quarry mires. Casting them rapidly forward the line was hit off again, and the hounds, cheered on vigorously by Boxall, gained rapidly on the fox. Still he faced that last long hill leading up to Mis Tor, but, poor fellow, being beaten, and the hounds gaining on him fast, he could strain no further, and, turning down towards the River Walkham, crossed it, and was pulled down in the open between Staple Tor and Mis Tor.

There are people at Bowness who go to "Penny Readings," and, to quote a complainant, who writes to a local journal on the subject:—

> "Appearing to think they are hid from the surveillance of authoritative eyes, annoy others with impunity."

A gentleman, it appears, read a paper, of which the authority quoted above says:—

> "If it was lengthy, it *merited general forbearance* from its interesting nature, of which we could just catch fragments through the incessant whispering, stamping, and loud talking that pervaded."

Penny Readings are, no doubt, excellent exercises, alike for readers and listeners, but it is unfortunate for both when the matter, original or selected, merits "forbearance." "I am glad to add," says the local correspondent, "that the paper was ultimately concluded." So, no doubt, were the restless audience who so misconducted themselves while the duration of the reading was yet uncertain and its ending problematical.

There is a Christian Young Men's Association at Dover, which has condemned our venerable and good-humoured friend *Punch*. A debate, it appears, was held on the question whether or not *Punch* should lie on the table of the reading-room. We quote the following facts regarding this singular event from the *Dover Express*:—

> "About 40 members were present, of whom 28 voted—the numbers being, for the retention of *Punch* 13, against 15. The motion for the presence of *Punch* in the reading-room was therefore declared to be negatived. Among the opponents of the motion were the Mayor (Mr. E. Knocker) and the president (Mr. W. R. Mowll). The Mayor was the most earnest, and at the same time the most eloquent opponent of the introduction of *Punch*, believing it to be a publication contemptuous of religious influences, if not absolutely hostile to them. Under these circumstances, he regarded as anomalous its introduction to the reading-room of the Christian Young Men's Association, believing that whatever did not tend to promote the growth of Christ in the minds and hearts of the members was in a certain degree inimical to their real prosperity and benefit. The president triumphantly produced a back number of *Punch*, containing a humorous illustration of an old lady imparting to a sympathising friend the fact that, although she permitted Jemima, the cook, to go to chapel three times a day, she discharged her duties in the kitchen no better, arguing that this was a sneer at religion."

We trust our wicked but witty contemporary will feel the humiliation of his position, and that this rebuke of the Christian Young Men's Association of Dover will bring him to a sense of the sins which disgrace his grey hairs.

The Registrar-General has done wisely in availing himself of the opportunity afforded by the issue of the census instructions to impress upon local authorities the importance of properly naming streets and numbering houses. Note what a member of the Town Council says on the subject in relation to the city of Salisbury:—

> "Some of the alleys, &c., in the city had no names, others had two or three, and others had names which he thought might very properly be altered. A large proportion of the houses in some quarters required to be numbered, and much inconvenience was felt when canvassing had to be done."

Sojourners in the ancient Wiltshire capital will confirm the truth of this gentleman's statement and express their obligations to him for his frank acknowledgment of those defects. We ought to add that the Council resolved to take steps to provide a remedy.

The microscope, we infer from a paragraph in a country paper, is an instrument not liable to political or theological bias. At Margate a "Microscopical Club" has been founded. "The principles upon which this club is formed," says the reporter of the proceedings, "augur well for permanent success;" apropos of which we have an extract from the speech of a gentleman, who said:—

> "He was asked a fortnight ago whether he would take a prominent position in a Microscopical Club in connection with the Church Institute. Although he was a Churchman he at once refused to encourage the fettering of science, or the humblest lover of science, by any denominational, political, or social restriction whatever; but added that if a club could be formed, which men of all religious and political opinions might unhesitatingly join, without distinction of rank, he would gladly give to it his most active and earnest support."

We cannot refrain from expressing our concurrence in the excellent sentiment, beautifully worded, with which the paragraph is brought to a conclusion:—

> "We congratulate the town on the foundation on such a basis of a society where men of all parties may meet on common ground, and derive mutual pleasure and advantage from the agreeable study of the beautiful works of nature."

On the rights of woman, apropos of the Torpey case, the *Western Times* makes the following amusing editorial remarks:—

> "Miss Lydia Becker is coming into the West to advocate the 'Women's cause,' but we do think that, after the achievements of Mrs. Torpey with the jewellers' man, some securities should be demanded touching their behaviour when they are elected, as they will be, no doubt—for women always contrive to get, somehow or other, that which they have set their hearts on. Mrs. Torpey showed a dexterity in applying anæsthetics which a doctor's assistant might envy; and Mrs. Torpey is not the only woman who is gifted with coolness and resolution to effect her purpose. Suppose half a dozen women of similar determination of character were returned to Parliament—and suppose they were to pounce upon the Speaker with their anæsthetics at some supreme moment of importance to the Constitution—where would be our liberties while they were taking these liberties with the sacred principles of representative rights? The jury who tried Mrs. Torpey must themselves have had a twist of the handkerchief before they went into the box, for, being most of them married men, they must have known that it is a fiction of law to assume that women are so terribly under the control of their husbands as Mrs. Torpey's counsel pretended. But the jury acquitted Mrs. Torpey on grounds which, as married men, most of them must have known to be false, and we think that Sir John Coleridge, as one of the legal guardians of the Constitution, might have given us some comfort of assurance that in the event of women getting into Parliament some protection would be provided for the Speaker so that determined women should not be able to get at him with their anæsthetics at the moment when he was about to declare 'The Noes have it!'"

The *Lancaster Guardian*, not without a certain tenderness of treatment, rebukes the Town Council of Lancaster for refusing to pass a resolution in favour of the establishment of a School Board in that town:—

> "The decision of the Council was based upon puerile grounds, and it will not raise that body in the estimation of the community when they find the reasons assigned for a course of inaction. 'Let us wait and see what other people do,' was the burden of discussion by the opponents of the resolution. This is a pusillanimous and undignified retreat from an obvious duty, for surely we are as much called upon as any other district to offer our contribution to the solution of the difficulties which may beset the introduction of a new system. In the meantime children are deprived of the blessings of education, and we are enlisting more recruits into the armies of vice and ignorance."

Shakespeare's birthday will be celebrated at Stratford-on-Avon this year.

> "The Shakespeare Society of Birmingham," says the *Stratford Herald*, "which counts among its members men of the highest literary talent, will join the Stratfordians on the festive occasion."
>
> "The society mentioned in this extract," adds the *Birmingham Morning News*, "is the Shakespeare Club, and we understand that the Mayor of Stratford is in communication with the president of the club on the subject of this celebration. The birthday of the poet falling this year on Sunday, the Birmingham dinner will be given on Saturday, the 22nd, and the Stratford dinner on Monday, the 24th."

LICHFIELD.

GRAY towers reflecting their age and grandeur in a clear pool, designed as if for nothing but a splendid mirror. There is no more striking or picturesque building than Lichfield Cathedral, viewed from the point selected by our artist.

If we may trust tradition, the spot on which Lichfield stands has a claim to be regarded as one of the most sacred in our island. During the persecution which raged in the beginning of the fourth century, under Dioclesian and Maximinian, it is said that a thousand Christian martyrs were here put to death. A field in the neighbourhood—still bearing the name of Christian Field—is pointed out as the scene of this slaughter, and etymologists have found a memorial of the same event in the name of the town itself, contending that Lichfield signifies, in Saxon, the "Field of the Dead." Dr. Johnson—himself a native of Lichfield—has recorded the derivation in his dictionary. Other writers, however, have given different interpretations of the term. In the time of the Saxons Staffordshire was a part of the extensive and powerful kingdom of Mercia, which, according to Bede, was Christianised about the middle of the seventh century, upon its conquest by Oswy, King of Northumberland. Lichfield is said to have been erected into a bishopric in 656, the person first appointed to preside over the see being Diuma. His immediate successors were Cellach, Trumhere, Jaruman, and Ceadda, commonly called St. Chad, who was consecrated in 669, and held the bishopric for two years. On account of his piety he obtained great renown, and for many ages after his death a miraculous atmosphere was believed to surround the tomb that held his remains. The first cathedral is supposed to have been begun by his predecessor Jaruman, but it was not completed till the year 700, in the time of Bishop Hedda. About the end of the eighth century the influence of King Offa obtained from the Pope the erection of Lichfield into an archbishopric; but it only retained the dignity for two or three years. Originally the diocese was of great extent, comprehending nearly the half of England.

Lichfield Cathedral cannot vie in architectural grandeur with those of Lincoln and York and several others in England, but it has great beauties both in external appearance and in its interior. It makes no great show when seen from a distance, but it possesses a great advantage in being situated in an open space, enabling the spectator to obtain from the immediate neighbourhood nearly a perfect view of it on every side. It stands on a spot which is elevated above the city, and surrounded by a wall, which in former times was fortified. The finest parts of the Cathedral are the west front and the Lady Chapel, the painted glass in the windows of which were brought from the chapel of the nunnery of Herckenrode, in Liége. The church contains a considerable number of tombs. Among those of modern date is one to the memory of Dr. Johnson, and another to the memory of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who was also a native of Lichfield.

PITCH AND TOSS.

OUR picture is from a sketch in the Grassmarket, Edinburgh. The locality, and the group of street gamins, will be at once recognised by any of our readers who know the shady places of the modern Athens. Although the parochial system of Scotland has done a great deal in the cause of education, it has still left thousands of young Arabs, such as those depicted by Mr. Lawson, to educate themselves. The result is not complimentary to our civilisation, nor is it profitable to the ratepayers. The Education Act of 1870 for England is the first step of modern days towards striking at the root of crime and pauperism. We think Scotland cannot do better than accept a similar measure. The schoolmaster would soon clear the streets, and give to industry and civilisation the children who at the present time are simply matriculating for a future of crime. Let us hope that better days are in store for the neglected youth of our large cities. Perhaps the artist will suffer by the change. Poverty is picturesque. The boys sketched by Mr. Lawson, for example, make a far more striking and characteristic group than could be got out of a throng of ordinary school children. Pitch and toss is a favourite pastime, not only in Scotland, but in all districts of England, with this difference, that Sunday is the favourite day in England for pitch and toss, whilst over the Border the Sabbath is more respected, if not in reality, at least as far as appearances go. The Grassmarket was formerly the scene of public executions in Edinburgh, but it is now used for the sale of corn and cattle. John Porteus was hanged here to a dyer's pole. He fired on a mob of persons who attempted to rescue a smuggler on his way to the gallows. His conduct was adjudged to be unwarrantable, and he was condemned, but the King pardoning him, the mob took the law into their own hands and hanged him. Readers of the "Heart of Midlothian" will remember Sir Walter Scott's graphic account of the incident. The site of the gallows is simply indicated by a cross in the pavement.

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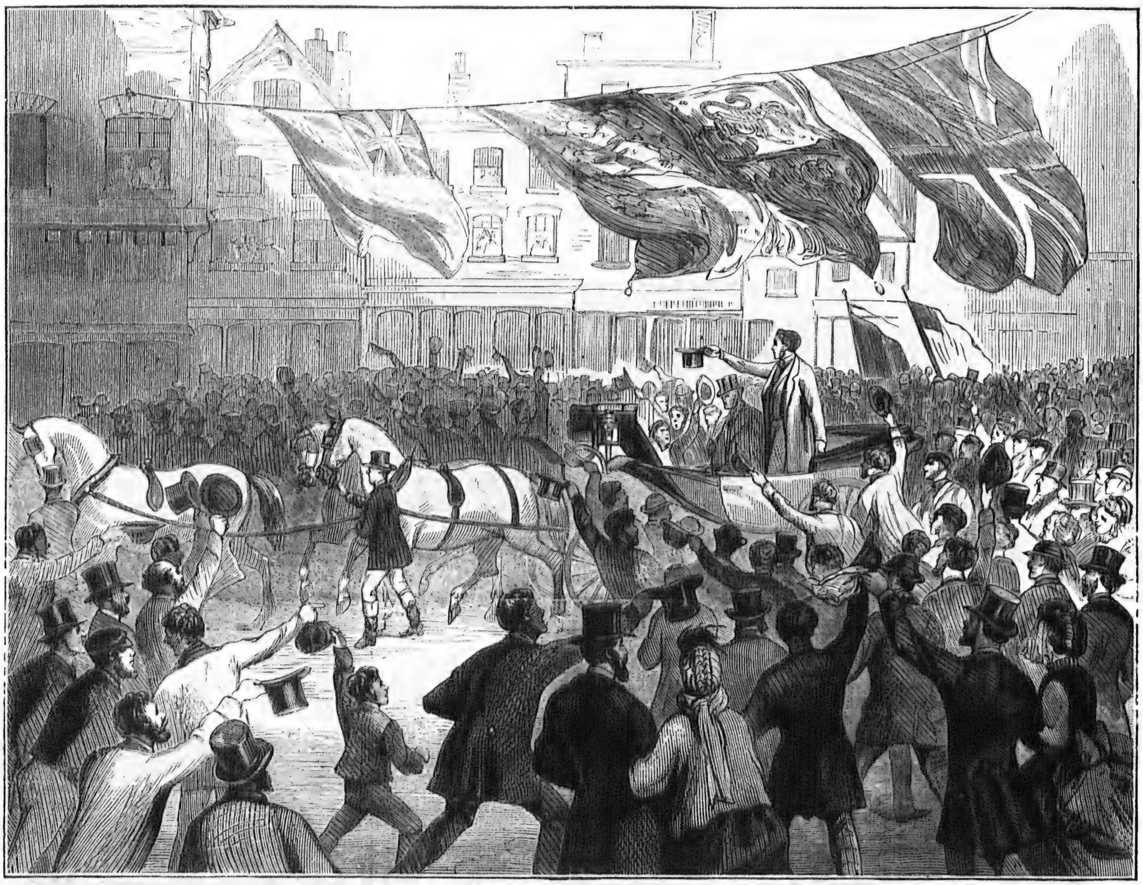
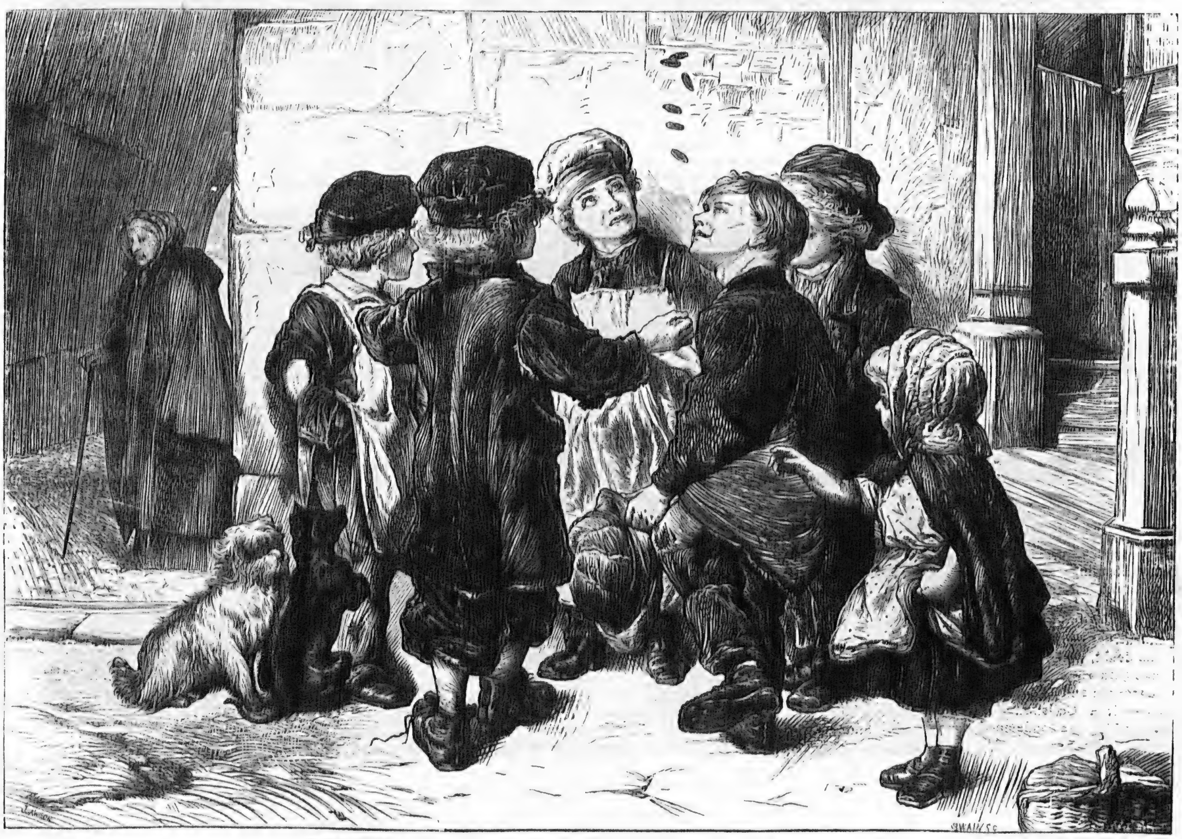
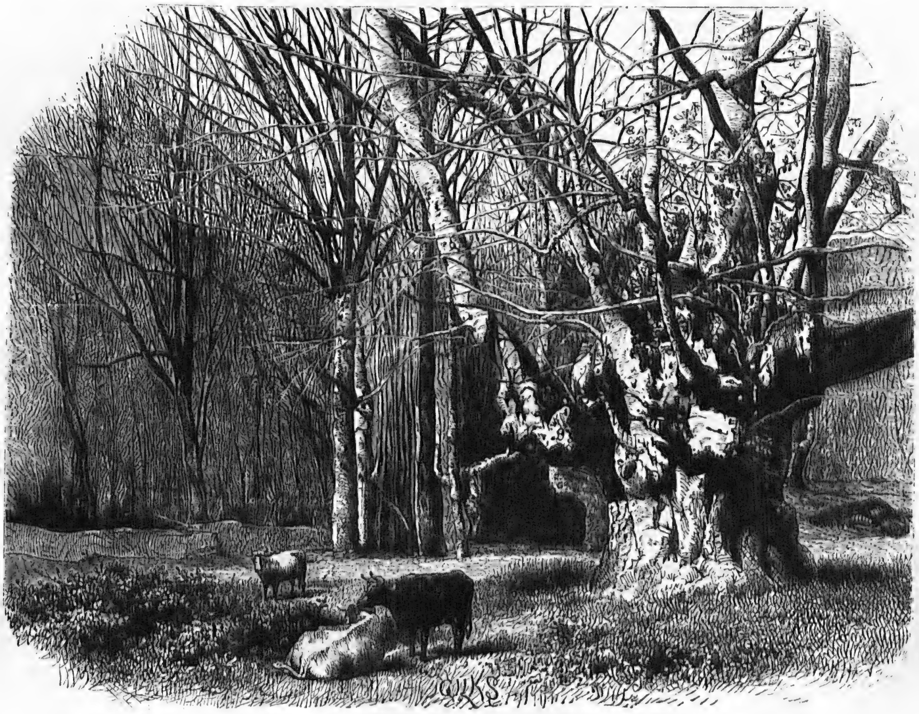


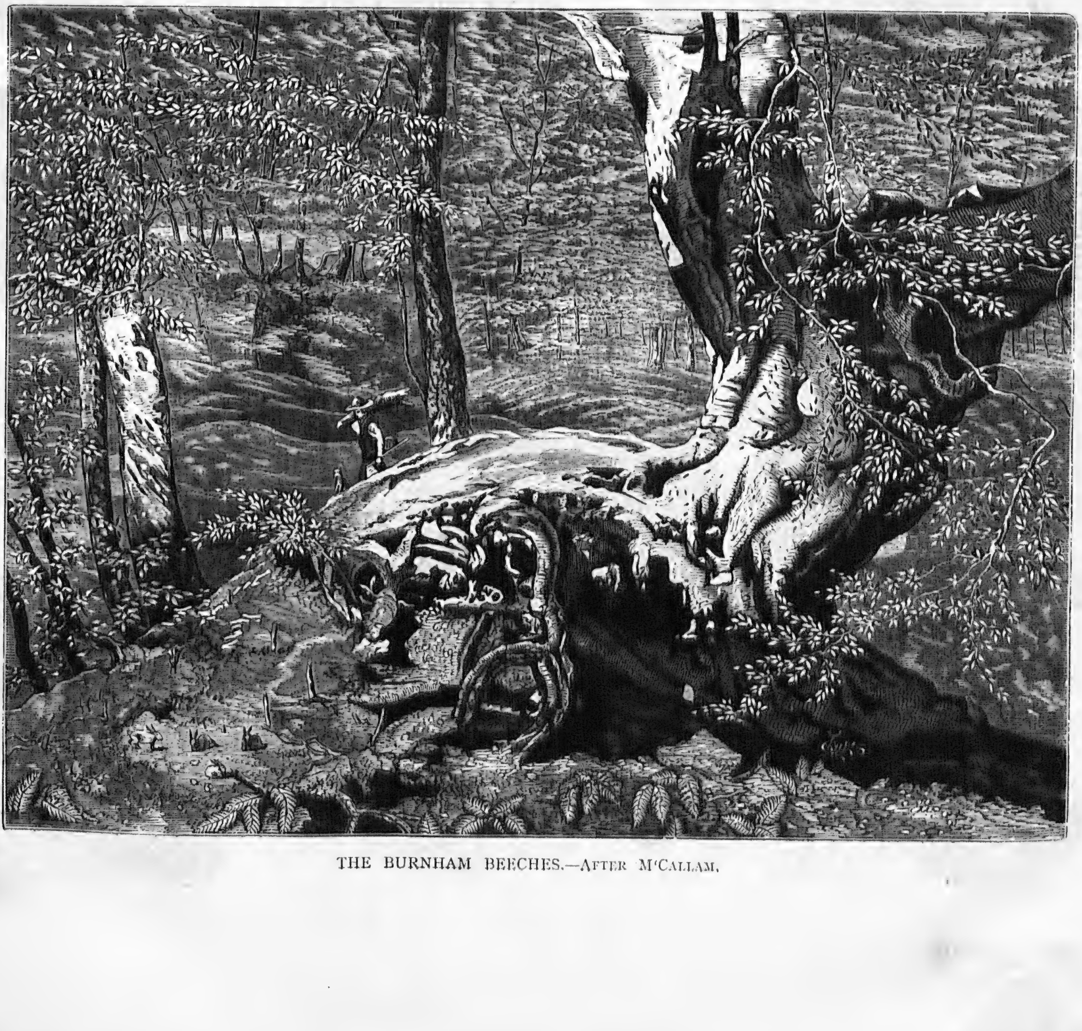
THE NORWICH ELECTION PETITION.—Release of Mr. Hardiment.



PITCH AND TOSS.—A Sketch in the Grassmarket, Edinburgh.



THE BURNHAM BEECHES.—SKETCHED BY T. GILKS.



THE BURNHAM BEECHES.—AFTER M'CALLAM.

HELP FOR PARIS WORKMEN

COMMITTEE.

Blanchard Jerrold, Esq., Reform Club, and 160, Rue de Rome, Chairman.
Francis Fuller, Esq., 3, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
Captain Lynch, C.B., 6, Rue Royale, Paris, and Athenæum Club.
T. Marsh Nelson, Esq., 150, Piccadilly.
Dr. James Rogers, President of the Poor Law Medical Officers' Association.
The Rev. Henry Solly, Grove House, Hampstead.
McCullagh Torrens, Esq., M.P., 49, St. George's Road, S.W.

The following statement of a plan by which we may extend a brotherly hand to the working men of Paris, and, at the same time, lay the foundations of a national institution that will extend incalculable benefits to the wage-classes of our own community, has been submitted to the employers and the employed of the Midlands by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, through the columns of the Illustrated Midland News:—

"I venture to set forth a plan I have arranged, whereby the working men of England may do a noble service to their suffering brethren of Paris, and at the same time lay, on a broad national scale, the foundations of an institution that will strike at the root of one of the causes of the widespread poverty by which society suffers. In 1863 I was engaged throughout the year in investigations of the condition of the Paris poor, and in an examination of the State and private machinery by which they were helped. In the course of my labours I came upon an institution, the object of which was to advance money to workmen. 'This institution,' it was stated in the prospectus, 'is established to help the intelligent and honest working man. Loans made to the worker when he is in distress reanimate his courage and make him thrifty. Unfortunately, probity, economical habits, industry, and moral guarantees, are often all the workman has to offer his employer. But these are not enough.' The object of the society was to afford material guarantees to the honest workman who has not got them. One special object of the society is to grant loans to workmen for the purchase of instruments, tools, or utensils, which are the first necessaries of their trade or of their home; and to give assistance to them in any temporary or accidental difficulty. The directors soon had proof that their plan would be attended with the happiest possible results. It bridged over many of the little difficulties which often destroy the career of working men. It kept workmen from the bureau of benevolence and the asylum, and directed them to the Savings Bank and the Mutual Benefit Society. I pass over the constitution of the society—to come at once to its spirit. When a working man applies for assistance, he must be supported by two witnesses, who will attest to his identity, and declare that he is a man of well-regulated life, and that he really needs assistance. These two witnesses must be intimate friends of the applicant, and inhabitants of the commune in which he dwells. The society is content to take their truth as witnesses for sole guarantee that the money lent will be returned. They are not asked to incur the least responsibility before the law. At the present time £20 (500 francs) is the maximum loan that is granted. The local committees can grant loans to the extent of £8 only. These loans, which are granted only to borrowers who have resided a year in the commune from which they address their demand, must be paid within three years, together with interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. But the time is extended in cases of illness or of departures on military duties. The repayments of the loans granted are made by the borrower through the savings banks. The children of defaulters and the heirs of a borrower who has died without having repaid his loan are not admitted to the benefits of the society until they have liquidated the unpaid debt.

"The advantages of a society like this are obvious; charity is here shown helping those who are most willing to help themselves. It cannot be said that the organisation of the society has the least tendency to pauperise the working classes. On the contrary, it helps only those workmen who are able to show that they lead a regular life, and who can bring two intimate friends to prove that their misfortunes are not the results of their vices. The dignity of the honest workman who has fallen into a difficulty is not hurt by the idea that he has become an object of charity, since he understands that the money the society advances him is to be repaid. He may, indeed, be proud of having obtained a loan, since it is a proof that the society has faith in his honour and that of his friends.

"Let me add that this society has thriven now in Paris for many years, and that although very large sums of money have been lent through it to workmen the loss is almost *nil*, while the fund has been constantly on the increase.

"But in the presence of the awful calamities which have paralysed Paris commerce, the society will not be able to afford the relief of timely loans to one in a hundred of those who will need them. I propose, then, that the employers and the employed of England shall at once raise a fund which shall, in the first instance, be distributed in loans to the necessitous working men of Paris and the Banlieue, under the regulations of the Paris Society; and that this fund, as it returns to England, shall be applied in establishing a National Loan to Labour Association, the object of which will be to rescue poor men from the tyrannies, temptations, and overwhelming exactions of the beershop and other loan societies, which are now one of the curses of the body social, and which help in a sensible degree to spread pauperism, by striking the wage-earner in the moment of misfortune.

"The Illustrated Midland News—circulating in the greatest centres of British industry—will carry this proposition where, I feel confident, it will be welcomed; and I hereby invite all who desire to co-operate in the work to address me at the Birmingham or London office of the paper.

"I have the honour to remain, Sir,
"Your faithful servant,
"Blanchard Jerrold.
"Reform Club, February 15, 1871."

On this proposition the Editor of the Illustrated Midland News made the following comments:—

"Most heartily do we commend Mr. Jerrold's suggestion to the attention of those to whom it is addressed. No Englishman is better acquainted with the life and habits and struggles of the working men of Paris than is the gentleman to whom we are indebted for this letter, and there are not many who have studied so long and so carefully the wants and aspirations of the English workman. We hear a good deal about the international co-operation of artisans for political purposes; here is an opportunity for imitating that social and material co-operation between the toilers of one nation and those of another, upon which will depend, much more than upon anything that can be done jointly in questions of governments and constitutions, the future well-being and well-doing of that class throughout Europe. It is a happy thing that such a movement should begin with the impulse of benevolence and sympathy, merging afterwards into an organisation in strict keeping with the movement that is making silent but rapid progress in this country, by whose machinery those who work are gradually gaining an interest in the capital employed in the trade and manufacture by which they earn their daily bread. We shall be very happy to be in any way the medium between Mr. Jerrold and the working classes of England in the carrying out of this admirable proposal.

A Committee is now in course of formation, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Jerrold, to carry out this help for Paris Workmen—that, in the end, will be solid, sustaining help for English Workmen also—in the shape of a

NATIONAL LOAN TO LABOUR ASSOCIATION.

Communications and subscriptions are earnestly requested, addressed to Mr. James Bradley, Secretary of the Help for Paris Workmen Fund, at the Offices of the Illustrated Newspaper—

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"It has seemed so long since morning tide,
And I have been left so lone,
Young smiling faces thronged my side,
When the early sunlight shone.
But they grew tired long ago, and I saw them sink to rest,
With folded hands, and brows of snow on the green earth's mother breast."
Miss Helen Burnside.

London: Published only by Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington Street. Order everywhere. [278

POST FREE.

TWELVE BEAUTIFUL VARIETIES OF FLOWER SEEDS for the OPEN GARDEN and POT CULTURE. Including Double German Aster and Ten-Week Stocks, Balsam, Scarlet Linum, Mignonette, &c., with descriptive catalogue and amateur's guide, for 14 stamps.

"Extraordinary cheap packet."—*Lloyd's Weekly London News*, Feb. 18th, 1871.

"Will prove a boon to amateur gardeners and others."—*Weekly Times*.

"And will make the garden gay and beautiful at a trifling cost."—*News of the World*.

Address—DANIELS BROTHERS, Seed Growers, Eaton, Norwich. [297

NEXT of KIN (1871 ed.) Now ready, a Classified and Descriptive INDEX (of 20,000 names guaranteed) to Advertisements for next of Kin, Chancery Heirs, Legatees, &c., from 1700 to 1871, post free 32 stamps. Address, Mr. CULLMER, 17, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. [858

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

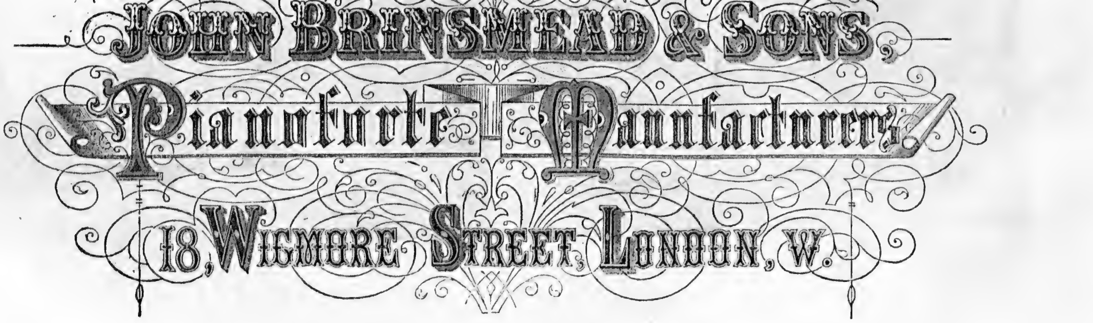
Established upwards of Half a Century.

MR. GABRIEL,

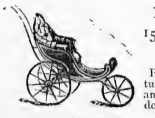
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED RESIDENT DENTIST,
Has Removed from 65, New-street, to
11, BENNETT'S HILL, 11,
(Next to the Bank of England,)
Where he is in Daily Attendance from 9 *a.m.*, until 6 *p.m.*
Single Teeth from 5s. Complete set from £5.
N.B.—Only one Visit required from Country Patients.

Notice particularly the Name and Address. [115

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, TIC DOLOREUX, and NEURALGIA, the safe and certain Cure is MUNRO'S NEURODYNE. No Colchicum, no narcotics, the absence of which constitutes Munro's Neurodyne the only innocuous remedy ever made known to the public. Personal reference is permitted to those whose testimonials accompany each bottle.—Sold by all Chemists, in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. [318


DIPLÔME DE MENTION EXTRAORDINAIRE .NETHERLANDS.1861.
1869
AMSTERDAM
LONDON.1862
GOLD MEDAL
PARIS 1870.
PARIS.1867.
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,
Pianoforte Manufacturers,
18, WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.

NOTICE.—At the conclusion of the Contracts for Illustrated Advertisements now in course of fulfilment, no other Block Advertisements will be published in this Journal.



LLOYD & CO.,
157, ISLINGTON,
BIRMINGHAM.

Patentees and Manufacturers of Perambulators, and Bath Chairs of every description.

Wholesale and Retail. [269

PROTECTION FROM FIRE

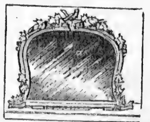
BRYANT & MAY'S
TRADE MARK
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX
TRADE MARK
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST
DANGEROUS IMITATIONS

[410

HAWKES AND ROLANDI,

LOOKING GLASS MANUFACTURERS



CARVERS and GILDERS.

125, *BROMSGROVE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
[83

CANTHARIDINE
RESTORATIVE
FOR THE HAIR

Prepared by
PEDLEY, FAMILY CHEMIST,
29, *HORSEFAIR, BIRMINGHAM.*
In 1s. and 2s. 6d. Bottles. [88

PALFREY'S, 4, BULL RING,
BIRMINGHAM.
JEWELLERS' & PAWNBROKERS'
CELEBRATED WINDOW MARKS.

An Endless Variety for Stationers', Tobacconists' and Fancy Trades.

WINDOW
TICKETS
FOR ALL
TRADES

First-class Tickets for Birmingham and Sheffield Goods.

China and Glass Warehouses, Grocers, Drapers, and Outfitters. The most effective and cheapest ever produced.
Largest variety in the world from 6d. the gross. [138

SEWING MACHINES,
UNEQUALLED FOR FAMILY USE.

THE ALBERTA SILENT LOCK-STITCH.

In Casket, complete, 5 gs. With Square Stand, 6 gs. With Ornamental Bronzed Stand, 6½ gs.

The Excelsior, Price with Stand from 6 gs.

Hand Machines from 30s.

First-class Lock-Stitch, from 70s.

LISTS FREE. [307

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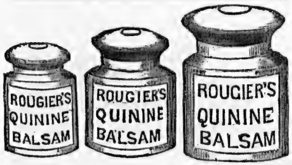


One Shilling. Two Shillings. Three Shillings.

QUININE BALSAM.

THIS PREPARATION is used for Restoring and Preserving the Hair, preventing its falling off or discolouring, also retaining its moisture longer than any other preparation of the kind, giving a beautifully brilliant lustre to the Hair, and preserving the Curl.

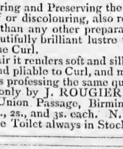
Coarse Hair it renders soft and silky, more pleasant to the feel and pliable to Curl, and must supersede all other articles professing the same qualities.

Prepared only by J. ROUGIER, Wholesale Perfumer, 55, Union Passage, Birmingham. Sold in Bottles at 1s., 2s., and 3s. each. N.B.—Every known article for the Toilet always in Stock. [37

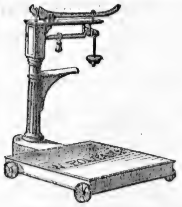
JOHN NEILUS,

GENERAL DECORATOR,

5, *MOAT ROW,* *SMITHFIELD,*



BIRMINGHAM.
Dealer in all kinds of Paper Hangings. [127



W. POUPARD,

PATENTEE & MANUFACTURER,

7, BLACKFRIARS ROAD,

LONDON, S.E.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SCALES, WEIGHTS, PLATFORM, AND OTHER WEIGHING MACHINES.

PATENTEE OF THE

SAFETY CURVILINEAR WHEEL SKID

(The Life Saver),

ALSO PATENTEE OF THE SERPENTINE SCREEN FOR COAL, GRAVEL, &c.

COAL MERCHANTS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS. [302

OZOKERIT.—OZOKERIT.

(PATENTED.)

THESE WONDERFUL CANDLES SOLD EVERYWHERE at 1s. 3d. per lb. in all sizes. Wholesale (only) of

J. C. and J. FIELD, LONDON. [253

BRADEN AND COMPANY'S

SUPERIOR

PREPARED GROATS. PREPARED BARLEY.	For making pure Gruel and Barley Water in Ten Minutes, without the trouble of straining, in 3d. and 6d. packets, and 1s. canisters.
PREPARED PEAS FLOUR.	For making delicious Soup in Ten Minutes, in 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., packets, and 1s. canisters.
BRADEN'S BAKING POWDER. UNADULTERATED.	Puddings without eggs, Bread without Yeast, Pastry Light and Wholesome, and with less Butter.
BRADEN'S EGG POWDER.	One Penny Packet equal to Nine Eggs.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS, CORNDEALERS, OILMEN, AND DRUGGISTS.

MANUFACTORY—STEAM MILLS, WHITE'S GROUNDS, S.E. [251

APPLIED

NEURALINE.

EXTERNALLY.

THE INSTANT CURE FOR
TIC-DOLOREUX, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, TOOTH-ACHE, RHEUMATISM, AND ALL NERVE PAINS.

Prepared by LEATH & ROSS, Homœopathic Chemists, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, corner of Doctors' Commons, and 9, Vere Street, W.; and sold by all Patent Medicine Vendors.
Price 1s. 1½d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 9d. per bottle.
The Cuts show Nerve-centres, and where Neuraline should be applied.

[241

A SULPHUR BATH

à la Turkey in your own room for One Penny, equal to what you must pay in London 5s. for. This valuable Preparation is distilled from the famous Sulphur Springs of Tivoli, Italy, celebrated throughout the world for their marvellous cures of all Skin Diseases, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Nervousness, &c.

The Preparation or the Waters it is obtained from, by great trouble and expense, have never been known to fail in relieving sufferers from any of the maladies mentioned. Persons of wealth and influence from all countries daily visit these Waters, and derive the benefit they desire.

The manufacturers of this marvellous, but truly genuine article, have, however, placed the same benefits before the million, who may obtain the same relief without leaving their houses or going to any expense. The celebrated Water of Tivoli can be used in your own room daily, in a more effective manner than by bathing in the waters, by adopting the Turkish system with the Concentrated Essence. It is in the reach of every one, for the cost of each bath is only one penny. A common size bath, and to follow the instructions contained in each parcel, are the only implements required. Try no complicated preparations but that of Nature, and you will do well. A quantity sufficient for 60 Baths sent for 5s., or 100 Baths for 8s., carriage paid, direct from the Sole Consignees in Great Britain, JACKSON, BELVIEW, AND Co., Central Chambers, South Castle Street, Liverpool, or most Chemists. Manufactured and prepared by GUISSEPPE MARTINO, Rue de Babeno, La Corso, Rome. [271

BEST SILKS ONLY.

CHAPMAN'S IMPERIAL BLACK SILKS.

CHAPMAN'S IMPERIAL BLACK·SILKS WARRANTED

The increasing demand for these unequalled goods and the testimonials continually received from all parts of the world have induced us to have our registered trade mark stamped upon each dress.

The prices vary from 3½ to 6 Guineas, the full Robe of 12 yards, and *We hold ourselves responsible for the wear of every such Dress bearing our name.*

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCERS, LONDON AND LYONS.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

LONDON ADDRESS FOR PATTERNS:

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING HILL, W.

We have at the present time several thousand pounds' worth of these unrivalled silks.

MR. CHAPMAN'S BLACK SILKS.—"We have inspected some specimens of Mr. Chapman's (of Notting Hill) Imperial Black Silks, and have been much pleased with their colour and quality. They are made in a peculiar manner, the warp and woof being similar, which ensures durability. In fact, Mr. Chapman guarantees the wear of all the peculiar make of silk known as the Imperial. Our subscribers can only procure this make of silk from Mr. Chapman, as he has secured the entire production of the Lyons firm manufacturing the particular style of goods in question. The 'guarantee' speaks highly for the 'Imperial Silks.'"—*Queen, January 7, 1871.* [300

LAMPLOUGH'S TRADE MARK H L L

LAMPLOUGH'S

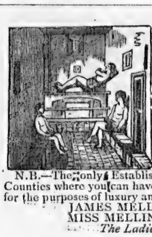
PYRETIC SALINE

Is noted for making a most invigorating, vitalising, and refreshing draught, that gives instant relief in Headache, Sea or Bilious Sickness; it quickly cures the worst form of Eruptive or Skin Complaints, and the various diseases arising from Constipation, the Liver, or Blood Impurities, Inoculation, the results of breathing air infected with Fevers, Measles, or Small Pox, *are Cured and Prevented by its Use.* Sold by all Chemists and the Maker. In Patent Glass Stoppered Bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 21s. each. NOTICE MY TRADE MARK, AND BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON, E.C. [873

PIESSE & LUBIN'S
CHEF D'ŒUVRE
"In peace love tunes the shepherd's reed,
In war he mounts the warrior's steed."
LOVE-LORNE
"Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,
E'en conquerors feel the power of love."
ATELIER DES FLEURS,
2, New Bond Street, London.

[125



TURKISH VAPOUR, SULPHUR, AND MEDICATED BATHS,
No. 14, CRESCENT,
CAMBRIDGE STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

Open daily for Ladies and Gentlemen (Sundays excepted) from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m.

LIST OF TERMS ON APPLICATION.

N.B.—The only Establishment in the Midland Counties where you can have such a variety of Baths for the purposes of luxury and health.

JAMES MELLING, *Proprietor.*
MISS MELLING, *Superintendent of The Ladies' Department.* [909

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

[218

USED IN HER MAJESTY'S KITCHEN,

Sold Everywhere.

YEATMANS
YEAST
POWDER.

In 1d., 2d., & 3d. packets, and 6d. canisters.

AND IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.
Sold in Family Packets at 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s.
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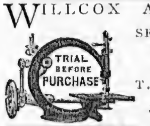
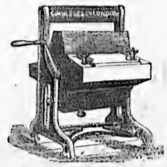
WILLCOX AND GIBBS'
SILENT
SEWING MACHINE



MACHINES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Machines on Hire.
T. S. TONGUE,
Sole Agent,
3, BULL STREET,
BIRMINGHAM [426

CHAVASSE AND CO.'S



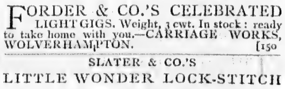
AMERICAN "STAR" WASHING MACHINE.

The finest Fabrics uninjured, WASHES IN EIGHT MINUTES, and with this STAR MACHINE it has been proved that a FORTNIGHT'S WASHING for SIX PERSONS can be completed at a COST OF ONLY 3d., half a pound each of Soap and Soda being all that is requisite. ECONOMICAL, therefore Valuable in every Household, small or large.

PRICES FROM £3 10s.
505, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.
(Near the British Museum.) [64

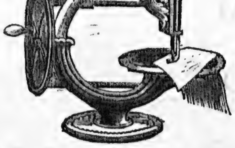
PATENT METALLIC AIR-TIGHT COFFINS, combining all the advantages of Wood Shell, and Lead and Oak Coffins can be obtained *at once* on application to the Head Office of the

PATENT METALLIC AIR-TIGHT COFFIN COMPANY,
158, *GREAT CHARLES STREET,*
BIRMINGHAM.
Prices, &c., sent post free. [503



FORDER & CO.'S CELEBRATED LIGHT GIGS. Weight, 3 cwt. In stock: ready to take home with you.—CARRIAGE WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON. [150

SLATER & CO.'S
LITTLE WONDER LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
BOTH SIDES ALIKE, £3 3s.



REDUCTION IN PRICE OF SEWING MACHINES, with all the latest Improvements. The Wheeler and Wilson's, £5 10s.; No. 2 Howe's, £6 10s.; No. 2 Thomas's, £7; Patching Machines, for Repairing Old Boots, or general work, £8. Any other make repaired or altered. Second-hand Machines, £2. —N.B. Slater and Co.'s Manufactory, 18 and 19, Edmund Street, near the Town Hall. [36

CHARLES ALLDRIDGE AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF BILLIARD TABLES, BAGATELLE TABLES.

Works & Show Room,
REGENT PARADE, CAROLINE ST., BIRMINGHAM.
[594

THE LONDON STAR TEA COMPANY'S PURE TEAS.

2 lb 5/-
3 lb 7/6
6 lb 14/-

LOCK CANISTERS, 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., and 2s. each.
4B, WORCESTER ST., BIRMINGHAM. [183

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL,
Maitland Park, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
PATRONS.
Her Majesty the QUEEN.
Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of WALES.
Instituted in May, 1758.
For children of both sexes from any part of the kingdom.
2,680 orphans have been admitted.
381 are now in the Schools.
2 orphans of the *Captain* admitted free.

The Charity requires nearly £200 weekly for its support. It depends upon voluntary contributions for three-fourths of its annual income, and at the present time is greatly straitened for want of means.

DONATIONS and NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS will be gratefully received by
JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.
Office, 73, Cheapside, E.C. [304

URGENT APPEAL.—The WAR on the CONTINENT having now happily ENDED, the COMMITTEE of the ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE for INFANTS venture very earnestly to APPEAL on behalf of this charity, which is unable to meet the current expenses of the establishment. It has no funded property, but is dependent entirely upon voluntary support. No salaries are paid but to the household.

BANKERS—London and County Bank.
JOSEPH SOUL, Hon. Sec.
Office, 71, Cheapside, E.C.
Votes are given in proportion to contributions. [305

LOUISE-LORNE MEDALS and GILT BUTTONS in commemoration of the approaching Marriage.
PIGOTT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
ST. PAUL'S-SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM. [306

THE NEW SHORT IRON GRAND PIANOFORTE.

CHARLES RUSSELL

Begs especial attention to these elegant little INSTRUMENTS, which are unsurpassed for Beauty of Tone and Elasticity of Touch. They have the Patent Repetition Action, are Full Trichord Compass, Seven Octaves. Length is only 5ft. 10in.
BENNETT'S HILL, BIRMINGHAM. [296

ROYAL MARRIAGE.

FLAGS, BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES, &c.,
Suitable for the above occasion.

LEGG & CO.,
DECORATORS,
BROMSGROVE STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [9

MECHI'S DRESSING BAGS and Dressing Cases, Despatch Boxes, Tourists' Writing Cases, Jewel Cases, Writing Desks, Parisian productions, Library Sets in Mediæval and Leather, Albums, Cases of fine Cutlery, Scissors, Razors, Table Knives, the Magic Razor Strop and Paste.—At MECHI'S, 112, Regent Street, W. Illustrated Catalogues post free. Established 1827. City prices charged for cash. N.B.—Mr. Mechi attends personally, daily, assisted by his Son. [249

BOWATERS' PRIZE ARTIFICIAL TEETH defy all Competition for NATURAL APPEARANCE, MASTICATION, ARTICULATION, and COMFORT. Teeth fixed from 5s. per Tooth, including all charges.

W. BOWATER, Surgeon Dentist, &c., 142, Broad Street, Birmingham.

BOWATER'S TOOTH-ACHE SPECIFIC, in Bottles, 6d. and 1s. each; by Post, 7 or 14 Stamps. [573

CHARLES REEVES,
SWORD CUTLER, &c.,
20, *GEORGE STREET, PARADE,*
BIRMINGHAM. [103

AUCTION ROOMS AND FINE ART GALLERIES (formerly Winstanley's), 44, Church St., Liverpool, Established 1810, for the Sale by Auction of Furniture, Works of Art, Jewellery, Plate, Books, Wines, China, Glass, Hardware, Carpets, Stocks in Trade, and Goods of every description. Consignments invited. Cash advanced, if required.

GEORGE TURNER, Auctioneer, Valuer, &c.,
Liverpool. [707

THE GREAT CENTRAL STEAM POWER DYEING AMD CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT.

Principal Depot: Oriel House, Bull Street, Birmingham.
Works: 121, Great Charles Street, Birmingham.
Branch Office: Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
JOSEPH HARRIS, Proprietor.

The above are the largest and most complete Dye Works in the Midland Counties. [445

MR. J. SWINSON,
DENTIST,
SOLIHULL.
Attendance daily. Hours, from 10 till 6. [80

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This extraordinary medicine has a singular influence over the blood, which it enriches and purifies. It removes all pimples and blotches, purifies the system, and acts like a charm. As a sustaining and purifying tonic it is invaluable, and highly recommended in long-standing cases of indigestion, nervousness, coughs, scrofula, gout, dropsy, and wasting of flesh. Sold by all druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. No other genuine. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s., 7s. 6d., and 11s.

THE OLD DR.'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS Are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands.

ALSO SARSAPARILLA OINTMENT, The best soother of all sores, burns, and scalds; each in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. By post, 15, 30, and 60 stamps. [283
Chief Depot—131, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

EPILEPSY or EPILEPTIC FITS.—W. and J. TAYLOR'S celebrated ANTI-EPILEPTIC MEDICINE effects a speedy and permanent cure of this dreadful disease. It is perfectly harmless, and has a wonderful power of soothing and allaying that irritation and excitement so incidental to epileptics. Bottles, 3s. 6d. each.—W. & J. Taylor, 74, Brunswick Street, Hackney Road, London, E.; or by order of any chemist. [250

DR. ESKELL, of 8, Grosvenor Street, the Author of "Pure Dentistry, and What it Does for Us," "Painless Tooth Extraction; or, Anæsthesia Locally Applied," "Dental Surgery; a Practical Treatise," "Modern Dentistry; its Principles and Practice," &c., may be CONSULTED DAILY, as hitherto, from ten to four o'clock, at his residence, 8, Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square (a few doors from Bond-street).

N.B.—The above works may be obtained of SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO., Stationers' Hall Court, of all Booksellers; or of the Author, post free for 7 stamps each. [231

ACCIDENTS CAUSE LOSS OF LIFE.
Accidents cause Loss of Time.
ACCIDENTS CAUSE LOSS OF MONEY.

PROVIDE AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS by Insuring with the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

An Annual Payment of £3 to £6 5s. insures £1,000 at Death, or an allowance at the rate of £6 per week for Injury.

£565,000 have been paid as compensation,

ONE out of every TWELVE Annual Policy Holders becoming a claimant EACH YEAR. For particulars apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or at the Offices,

64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT ST., LONDON.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary. [223

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,
LOMBARD STREET and CHARING CROSS,
LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1782.
Prompt and liberal Loss Settlements.
Insurances effected in all parts of the world.
610] GEO. W. LOVELL, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—BETT'S PATENT CAPSULES. The Public are respectfully Cautioned that BETT'S PATENT CAPSULES are being INFRINGED by importations from abroad. Bett's Name is upon every Capsule he makes for leading Merchants at home and abroad.
1, Wharf Road, City Road, London, April 8, 1868.
And Bordeaux, France. [252

ROTTON PARK RESERVOIR,
EDGBASTON,
IS NOW OPEN to SUBSCRIBERS and the PUBLIC generally for
BOATING, &c.
Subscribers' Tickets may be had at the Lodge, Reservoir-road.
265] W. B. WYATT, Proprietor.

BUYERS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELLERY, can have a Liberal Discount for Cash, at SWINDEN and SONS, 27, Temple Street, Birmingham. [956

SINGING!!!

'Twas all my fancy painted it,
'Twas lovely and did shine;
I'll go and get another,
But not a four-and-nine.

BEST VALUE AND VARIETY EVER OFFERED.
GLOBE HAT WAREHOUSES,
101A and 70, NEW STREET. [846

CAUTION.

INGLIS AND TINCKLER would respectfully remind their Patrons and the Public generally that they sell their stock of real IRISH POPLINS at DUBLIN PRICES, viz., from 5s. 6d. per yard; and to procure them genuine, all should apply direct to the Manufacturers' London Establishment, 167, Regent Street, W. Patterns free. The only House in England for the exclusive sale of Genuine Irish Poplins. Manufactory—7 and 8, Eustace Street, Dublin. [312

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.
In use the last 70 Years for
INDIGESTION.
In boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,
In use the last 70 Years for
BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
In boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,
In use the last 70 Years for
LIVER COMPLAINTS.
In boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. [248

INDIGESTION.—The Medical Profession adopt Morson's Preparation of PEPSINE as the true remedy.—Sold in bottles and boxes from 2s. by all Pharmaceutical Chemists and the Manufacturers.—THOS. MORSON & SON, 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. [845

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THE GREAT REMEDY of the day is Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE; a few doses will cure all incipient cases. Caution.—The extraordinary medical reports on the efficacy of Chlorodyne renders it of vital importance that the public should obtain the "genuine," which is now sold under the protection of Government, authorising a stamp bearing the words, "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," without which none are genuine. See decision of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the *Times*, July 16, 1864. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, London, W.C.

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THE ILLUSTRATED Newspaper.

VOL. V.

ORIGINALLY "ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS."

No 81.

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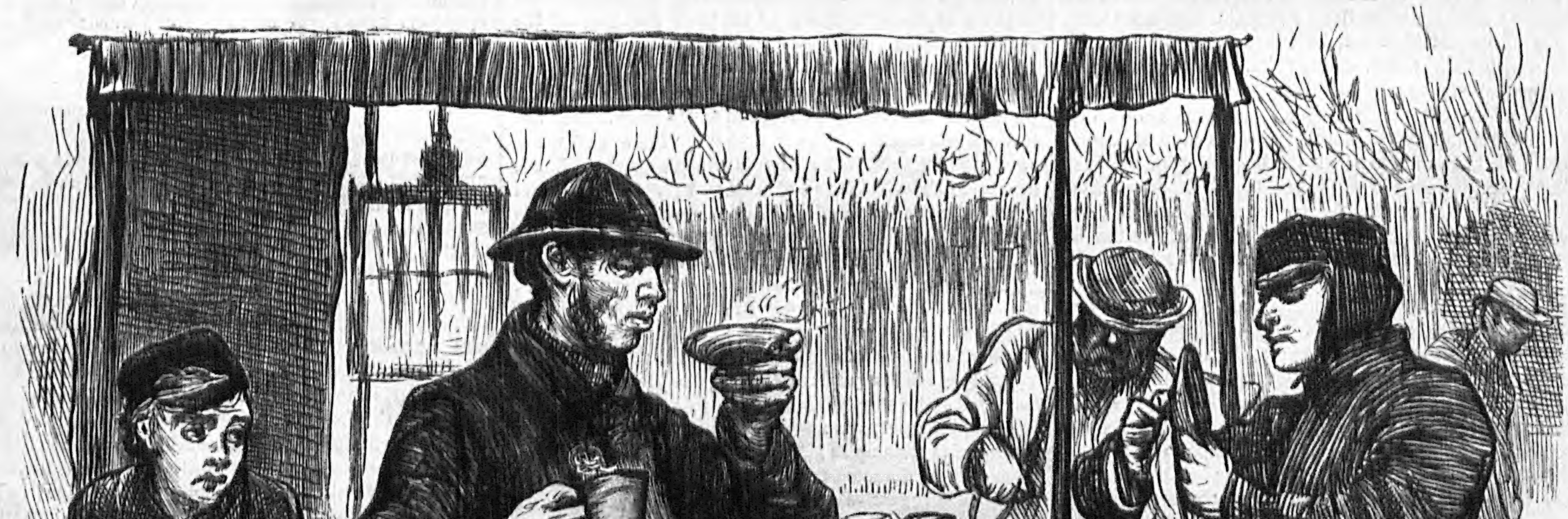
(Vol. no. 1)



THE EARLY COFFEE STALL.—A Sketch near Hyde Park Corner.

BON VOYAGE.

HOME again! That is the meaning of the picture on our ninth page. There is peace at last in France, and those who have had refuge in Old England since Paris began to be in a state of siege are hastening back from grimy, squalid, beclouded London, to the bright and beautiful Paris. They leave us just as our fogs are beginning to clear off, and they arrive at their own beloved city as the faint spring sun, at the break of day and the coming on of evening, throws the *couleur de rose* so dear to the eye and fancy of the Frenchman along the gilt-headed palisades of the Tuileries, upon the familiar colonnade of the Rue Rivoli, and on the lofty rounding façades of the Boulevards from the Bastille to the Madeleine. These neighbours of ours call us the *triste* nation, but they will be very sad themselves on their journey, though every minute takes them nearer to their country. There is, no doubt, a joy in going home, but never was joy so heavily freighted with sorrow. Not only have these months of exile been months of disaster, of humiliation, of death to the flower of the nation's manhood and of misery to all the rest, but France is no longer the same to go back to, and Paris, though it was a fair spectacle to the 30,000 Germans who passed under the famous Arc a fortnight ago, is another sight to look upon than when these Parisians left it. Trees have been cut down in the Boulevards, the Bois de Boulogne is half deforested, the Champs Elysées will not wear their full garb of foliage for many a season. The city of the Franks is beaten, impoverished, and in mourning for its misfortunes. It is changed, too, in another respect not enough regarded by those who watch only political movements, and record the views and feelings only of those whose minds are strongly agitated by political aspirations. Strange as it may sound to those who know France merely by reputation, the French in the mass are not a people of strong political sentiment. They do not want the trouble and responsibility of taking a part, however small, in deciding upon forms of government and modes of ruling. They desire, above all things, to have the work done for them, and done well, and are content if it can be managed without interfering with their tastes and habits. To the refugees, most probably, who in our engraving are seen setting out from London—to thousands upon thousands of Parisians, to millions on millions of Frenchmen—the land of France is altered for the worse since the beginning of the war, literally because it has ceased to be the Empire. For it has been an Empire for 20 years, and there have been a glitter and a glory and a pomp in the government of the country which are departed now for the time. The aspect is gone which has been dear to the many who take no share in political life. Paris will not, under the Republic, be the city of joy for which it has been known for a generation to citizen and stranger. It owes half its beauty, and more than half its magnificence, to the days of the Second Empire, and a cloud will now perhaps fall upon its splendour. Paris is not even a safe place to return to, and those who are going back from London are carried away by a bolder spirit or a stronger necessity than moves many of their fellow-countrymen and countrywomen, who will remain yet in the English capital for a time till somebody "answers for order." These are the things the refugees will think of as they leave behind them the Albion cliffs and set their faces towards France. There is hardly a redeeming element to mix up with their reflections, and they can only try to cheer their spirits with scant consolation that the war at least is over, and that the Germans are going a little way back towards that boundary line of the nations over which the tide of conflict has rolled backwards and forwards so often during these four or five hundred years. As the flag of peace is lifted Frenchmen can raise no cheer, and their neighbours, among whom so many of them have sojourned in England, are able to rejoice but feebly. Still we give these unhappy guests fair parting greeting and the best of wishes as they leave us. They have not been unkindly treated since they have been with us, and they know they have had our sympathy. They carry away with them a good feeling towards the islanders who in the olden days were their foes; and it may be that the misfortunes of France and the goodwill of Great Britain will serve to bind these two nations together in a closer bond of mutual goodwill and good offices than ever united them before. "*Bon Voyage!*" we say to the French as they leave us. There has been many a death-grip between these two nations in days gone by, but in all the world no people will rejoice more than we to see the fair land of France recovering from prostration and her woe. They have been in the habit of receiving us as visitors; they will henceforward, perhaps, regard us as guests when we sail across the Channel, as is our wont, to spend the hours of our holiday in their cheerful country. Give the French a little time, and we shall find them, doubtless, as gay as of old. They have had troubles before and have not grown gloomy or misanthropic. Their grief is keen, but their hearts are not easily broken. Let none imagine that they have lost their place in the world. It will not be long before they give Europe reassurance of that irrepressible vitality which has made France for a thousand years one of the first of the nations of the West, and maintained for her a foremost place under reverses such as no other country ever endured and survived.

OUR LONDON NOTE-BOOK.

AN OLD WELSH NAME.

WHEN we Anglo-Saxons, with tongues hung mainly after the fashion of Teutons, crack our small jokes over the unpronounceability of the Welsh language and the superabundance in it of certain consonants, there are perhaps not many of us who remember that the name of our own great capital is Celtic, and that the word is closely allied in form and construction with many of those which cause us so much amusement in the appellations of towns and villages in the Principality. Take half a dozen Welsh townships and parishes as specimens. Here are a few selected at random from one page of topography: Llananno, Llanhadurn, Llaiorn, Llanbiston, Llangelynin, Llanllwehairn, and Llanddona. Are not these very near relatives of *London?* Is it not clear that the ancient inhabitants who gave this very old city its name are the same who by-and-by took refuge beyond the Welsh mountains, and put the stamp of their liquid double consonants upon their new dwelling-places on the hills and in the valleys of the country of their refuge? Let our Celtic brother islanders be proud of their inextinguishable kinship with modern London. They knew the place well before the days of the Roman invaders, the Saxons, or the Danes. The Trinobantes built their biggest huts at this particular spot on the border of the Thames, and called their metropolitan village *Llyndin*. Here they flourished something more than nineteen hundred years ago, and held command of the Thames for many a day before the tribes were disturbed by the meddlesome enterprise of Julius Cæsar. There are numerous fragments of Celtic nomenclature scattered over the rural districts of England, but not many have undergone so little radical alteration as "London."

"UN PENNY."

A notable feature of London life during these last few months has been the French newspapers printed in the metropolis and sold in our streets. Every day the vendors of these sheets may be seen standing at the chief corners in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square, doing as brisk a trade as the ordinary London newsboys. The hawkers are mostly Frenchmen with pipes in their mouths, and usually very hairy. But the trade is not confined to men or boys. Here and there among the crowd, with a bundle of news-sheets in hand, moves a Frenchwoman, of aspect very different from that of the female English cadger or matchwoman who sells English halfpenny and penny journals. About Soho and close upon Regent-street are respectable-looking and tolerably well-dressed Frenchwomen, selling the latest editions of London news-sheets in the Gallic tongue. On the face of it the phenomenon is a striking instance of the operation of the law of supply and demand, but in that respect the appearance is a little deceptive. To some extent the supply is in response to a specific demand, and there are perhaps a few organs conducted on purely commercial principles; but in the columns of most of them may be detected that peculiar tone of partisanship which is suggestive of back-stairs inspiration and subsidy. In our London Note-Book we intend to enter, from time to time, a few memoranda, culled from the screaming columns of these journals.

We have a paper before us, published thrice a week, whose price is "un penny," and whose number is 31, indicating that it has enjoyed an existence of about ten weeks. It is called *La France Nouvelle*. Its tone is less feverish than some of its contemporaries. It entertains a certain kind feeling towards the Emperor which would cause it to be torn in rags and its office to be levelled with the ground if it were published in the French instead of the English metropolis. It gives bold prominence to a review, or rather a summary, of the pamphlet just issued under the signature of "Scrutator," and called, "Who is Responsible for the War?" "This work," says the reviewer, "tends to prove that it is not the Emperor Napoleon who has sought the war, but M. de Bismarck, who has provoked it by all the means in his power. The Chancellor of the German Empire is unmasked; his policy is laid bare, and Prussian ambition appears in all its intrigue, in all its audacity, in all its success." Then follows a little bit of editorial comment upon the attitude of public opinion at this juncture:—

> "For several days public opinion in England has begun to discover its errors. It is true that peace (read truce) is made, and that there is no longer any reason to fear immediate complications which might involve Great Britain in the comflict. France, which the Government of Mr. Gladstone was not sorry to see a little humiliated, has been, however, too much crushed by her adversary. The *Times* itself, which in its narrow egotism and its petty jealousy did not dissimulate its joy on learning that the prestige of the name of France was sensibly abased, found at length that Bismarck had gone too far. The 'journal of the City' was very willing that we should be wounded; it did not desire that we should be annihilated: that would injure its own interests. Thus have people begun to see that in reality it is France which has been constrained by the force of circumstances, and not solely by the ambition of the Emperor, to draw the sword against Germany."

We need hardly say that *La France Nouvelle* is strongly opposed to "anarchy," and counsels the Plebiscite as the only instrument for the salvation of the unfortunate country. It is amusing to note at the foot of one of the columns a paragraph headed "Pilules d'Holloway," and to read in the advertising page of a certain "Farine" which is strongly recommended "pour les puddings."

AN UNRECORDED TRAGEDY.

So big is the metropolis and so busy that it takes no note of events which would be regarded as almost historic in a provincial town. Here is an incident for which no London journal found a corner, although it involved the concerns of life and death and misery. It is told by the London Correspondent of the *Hereford Journal*:—

> "The other morning, passing out of my street, west, to my duties in the City, I looked down a deep shaft that was being sunk in connection with some drainage works. I saw at the bottom a labourer picking out the heavy clay and sending it to bank in a bucket. It did not occur to me to mention to the man at the bank that the timbering of the shaft appeared to be rather slight. In Hereford I should certainly have done so. One meddles with other people's business in the country; but London is so immense there is no room for sympathy of the kind which induces comment on other people's affairs in the country. In the evening, when I came home, there was a small anxious crowd about the drainage shaft. Two policemen were keeping a clear space round the opening. Every minute a bucket of earth came to the surface and was hurriedly emptied. Anxious whispers went from lip to lip in the crowd. My children were at the windows pale and trembling. A woman had fainted and been carried into an adjacent tavern. She was the wife of the man I had seen at work in the morning. He was buried beneath several tons of earth that had given way through the inefficient timbering. At midnight the crowd was reduced to six labourers, and these presently carried out of the street a dead man on a stretcher. The next morning the eldest of seven fatherless children appeared at the scene of the accident for an hour with a begging box. Later in the day he disappeared, and before the week was out the hole was filled in, and the traffic went on as usual. Not a single paragraph about the accident appeared in any of the papers, and the subject is now blotted out as completely as if the accident had occurred a hundred years ago. The widow and her children—where are they? Starving somewhere, no doubt. I am by no means a brute, and yet I have made no inquiry after them. One has so much to do in London, and misery is such a familiar sight, that the sympathies become blunted, the heart hardened. London is not the place for developing the tenderness of the human heart. It cultivates the intellect, strengthens the brain, widens the judgment; but it narrows human sympathy, and makes a mockery of sentiment."

ECCENTRICITIES OF VACCINATION.

We will quote another example of the manner in which important affairs, which would attract a great deal of attention and be very widely discussed in the country, are passed over almost without notice in London. In an antique room at the bottom of a quiet court in Fleet-street, once a month, meet a number of gentlemen, most of them of considerable eminence in the scientific world, forming an institution known as the Association of Medical Officers of Health. They read papers and discuss questions which very closely concern the health and mortality of the country, and in the intervals they drink tea and coffee, dispose of platefuls of thin bread and butter, examine lumps of measley beef, mutton, and pork from the London market, and exhibit specimens of loathsome creatures of the baser order of nature in bottles. These gentlemen have been busily engaged at their last two or three meetings in considering vaccination in all its bearings, and in all England none are more competent than they for the task, for among them are the principal vaccinators of the metropolis. At their last assembly several curious phenomena of vaccination were described. One learned gentleman, who had performed Dr. Jenner's operation upon 900 patients since Christmas, related how from the arms of one child, whom we will call "A," he had vaccinated several others. Four days later little "A" came out strong with the small pox; yet every one of the patients vaccinated from "A" escaped the disease, and enjoyed "fine arms." In the course of the discussion on that same evening another rather startling fact was elicited. Within the experience of several members of this association, patients who have had the small pox severely have been subsequently and "successfully" vaccinated, bearing for the time those marks which have been supposed to indicate that there is danger of contagion in the system, and that that danger had been removed or reduced to a minimum by the operation.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS effect wonderful cures of bad legs and old wounds. If these medicines be used according to the directions which are wrapped round each pot and box, there is no wound, bad leg, or ulcerous sore, however obstinate, that will not yield to their curative properties. Thousands of persons who had been patients in hospitals, under the care of eminent surgeons, without deriving the least benefit, have been cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, when other remedies and treatment had signally failed. For glandular swellings, tumours, scurvy, and diseases of the skin there is no medicine that can be used with so good an effect. Though potent for good, it is powerless for harm: and though the cure effected is rapid, it is also complete and permanent.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless: it produces a natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [694

THE HAIR.—THE PLAIN TRUTH.—Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer will positively restore the natural original colour in every case of greyness, no matter from what cause it arises, and the hair is stimulated to natural growth. The "Zylobalsamum," as a hair-dressing for young and old, is the best article that can be used; it imparts a gloss and vigorous appearance to the hair very beautiful to see. The Restorer, 6s.; the Zylobalsamum, 3s.; in large bottles only.—Depôt, 266, High Holborn, London. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. [189

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NOTES ON BOOKS.

A WRITER of strong, pure English, Mr. Charles Reade has always shown a fancy for peculiar subjects. "A Terrible Temptation" is the title of his new story. It is appearing in *Cassell's Magazine*. One of the leading characters is a very showy lady of the Anonyma class. A contemporary reproduces one of the scenes. It is clever and full of life, but hardly fit to be repeated in a family newspaper. What the readers of *Cassell's Magazine* must think of it, we cannot imagine. It is certainly a new sensation for them. There is a passage which we can quote as an example of Mr. Reade's sharp, telling style: it will also serve to indicate the character of the lady whose adventures are being told in one of our semi-religious periodicals :—

> "He was admitted, after a short delay, and entered the lady's boudoir. It was Luxury's nest. The walls were rose-coloured satin, padded and puckered; the voluminous curtains were pale satin, with floods and billows of real lace; the chairs embroidered, the tables all buhl and ormolu, and the sofas felt like little seas. The lady herself, in a delightful peignoir, sat nestled cosily in a sort of ottoman with arms. Her finely-formed hand, clogged with brilliants, was just conveying brandy and soda-water to a very handsome mouth, when Richard Bassett entered.
>
> "She raised herself superbly, but without leaving her seat, and just looked at a chair in a way that seemed to say, 'I permit you to sit down;' and that done, she carried the glass to her lips with the same admirable firmness of hand she showed in driving. Her lofty manner, coupled with her beautiful, but rather haughty, features, smacked of Imperial origin. Yet she was the writer to 'jorge,' and four years ago a shrimp-girl, running into the sea with legs as brown as a berry."

This reads a little like a dilution of Gwynplaine's interview with the Duchess in "L'Homme qui Rit,"—not as it appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, but in the original French.

By the way, mentioning the *Gentleman's*, brings to *our* thoughts Mr. Horne's "Thoughts for To-day and To-morrow" in the March number. The paper is interesting and well written; but it strikes us that our old friend from Australia has never heard of "L'Extincteur," a portable fire annihilator, which is to be found on the landings of most of our hotels and public buildings, and in many private houses. He tells the story of Mr. Phillips's fiasco with a quiet humour which adds zest to one of the incidents in particular :—"While the 'Fire Annihilator' was under the consideration of the Government, Mr. Phillips in a fatal hour undertook the delivery of a Lecture, with illustrative experiments. Having been singularly successful as to a house, the inventor now proposed to demonstrate the applicability to ships. He therefore had a large model of a ship on a stand at one side of his lecture desk. It contained, most conscientiously, various inflammable articles; and it was set on fire. While the flames took possession of the cabins and hold of the model, and were running merrily up the rigging, the lecturer went on discoursing, calmly and confidently, till he saw there was not another moment to lose. He then found that he had 'left something at home' which was indispensable to the success of his experiment. His intended demonstration was consequently reversed, and the model ship was hopelessly enveloped in flames. Seeing this, a fireman from the Brigade, who had attended the lecture, no doubt as a sceptical amateur, suddenly darted out, returned with a large bucket of water, dashed the whole of it at one blow upon the blazing model, and then flung a piece of green baize over it, thus extinguishing and smothering the flames." He retired with a grim smile. Mr. Phillips made other mistakes quite as absurd, but his principle was nevertheless correct; and it is a pity Mr. Horne did not know that a modification of it has been successfully carried out.

THE JURY SYSTEM.—At the Chelmsford Assizes a few days ago, a juryman, having left the court for luncheon, failed to make his appearance on the reassembling of the court, the consequence being that a fresh juryman had to be sworn, and the whole of the evidence taken again. When he came into court, a considerable time afterwards, he was severely reprimanded and fined £10. At the close of the assizes an application was made to the Lord Chief Justice to remit the fine, the juryman stating that he was deaf, and did not understand what was required of him, and that he was unaware at the time that he was doing wrong. He also said he was 65 years of age. The Lord Chief Justice expressed his surprise at such a person being upon the list of jurors, both on account of his age and infirmity. Under the circumstances he remitted the fine, and advised the juryman to make immediate application to the proper quarter to have his name removed from the jury list.

IT is announced that Sir Henry Bulwer, M.P., and General Sir William Mansfield are to be raised to the peerage.

BURNHAM BEECHES.—We this week give two illustrations of Burnham Beeches, one of them being after a picture by the celebrated Alexander M'Callum, whose works of forest scenery are certainly unrivalled. The original, from which our engraving is taken, was exhibited in the Academy six or seven years ago. It is a highly successful work, and a beautiful specimen of well managed realism in art. In an early number of the *Illustrated Midland News* was given a lengthy account of the Burnham Beeches.

A MORNING PICTURE.

FOUR o'clock in the morning! A cold, dreary time anywhere, but coldest and most dreary in the London streets. The only warmth in the sombre picture comes from the firelight of the early coffee-stall. Lady Spangleton would shrug her fair shoulders could she behold the transformations which the fashionable quarters of the town undergo every 24 hours. The picture on our front page, for example, was sketched at the West-end, not far from Hyde Park Corner. Poverty has various stages. It is of many degrees. Its lowest depth is surely represented by the crossing sweeper in the picture, whose envious eyes are fixed on the early workman indulging in the luxury of a cup of coffee. Think of that, your ladyship; here is a shoeless boy, who has been busy with his broom late into the night, and at four o'clock in the morning he is not rich enough to buy a cup of coffee! You know how envious you were of Princess Polyonowski's diamonds. The flash of them made your heart throb. The splendid Russian's jewels were not more potent in their wicked spell upon you than the smoke of yon coffee cup to the street Arab. Your ladyship cannot deny that you were guilty of a breach of the Tenth Commandment. But you had not half the provocation of that hungry crossing sweeper in the picture. Let us hope our artist was as generous to him as Lady Spangleton would have been could the boy's sad case have been explained to her. The richest city in the world, London, is full of misery and wretchedness. If you would confirm this assertion, walk her streets from nightfall until four o'clock in the morning.

CHATSWORTH.

THE celebrated seat of the Duke of Devonshire, an engraving of which will be found on our fourth page, is situated in the vicinity of the Peak Hills in the romantic county of Derbyshire. Chatsworth House stands on a gentle acclivity, near the bottom of a high hill, finely covered with wood, in a narrow and deep valley bounded by bleak and elevated tracts of land, through which runs the River Derwent. Chatsworth was among the domains originally given by William the Conqueror to one of his attendants named William Peveril, but it afterwards passed into the family of Cavendish, and has ever been a favourite residence of the Earls and Dukes of Devonshire. The seat was purchased, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of the ancient family of Leeche by Sir William Cavendish, husband to Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, whose sister married a Francis Leeche. Sir William, through the persuasion of the Countess, began a noble mansion house, which, after his death, in the year 1557, was carried on and completed under her directions. At the latter end of the 17th century this building was taken down, and, on the site of the more ancient fabric, William, the first Duke of Devonshire, began the present magnificent residence. Chatsworth is composed of four nearly equal sides, with an open quadrangular court within forming the portion first completed, but to this have since been added extensive wings and additional buildings. The sides of the court have open balconies, guarded by stone balustrades, which are divided into different sections by 22 intervening parts, forming pedestals, on which are placed busts, carved in stone, representing some of the most distinguished men of the time of Queen Anne. The rooms are spacious and lofty, some of them being hung with tapestry, and all elegantly furnished. The fine park which surrounds the house, and the gardens, teeming with everything rare and beautiful which the floriculturist could desire, are among the most celebrated in the kingdom for the beauty and exquisite order of their arrangements. The grand conservatory is 300 feet long by 145 feet wide, comprising an area of about an acre, with a carriage road in the centre. The great glass house of the *Victoria Regia* lily was erected by Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Paxton, the designer of the Crystal Palace. The park, diversified with hill and dale, is about nine miles in circumference. Chatsworth House was for 13 years the prison of Mary Stuart, after whom some of the apartments are named.

Edensor village is in the park, and is situate about half a mile west from the House. On the side of a hill stands an old church, surrounded by a modest graveyard. In the chancel is a "very costly and splendid alabaster monument" to the memory of the first Earl of Devonshire. On it are several life-sized figures sculptured in relief. At the foot of the large one a tabular monument is placed on which are two recumbent figures: one is completely draped from head to foot; the other is a skeleton. Near this monument is a brass plate with a very long Latin inscription to the memory of one John Beton, a servant of Mary Queen of Scots. He was one of the chief instruments in securing her escape from the prison of Lochleven, and had long been in her service. He died in Chatsworth in 1570, aged 32. Edensor is a beautiful village. The villa cottages of which it is composed, the luxuriant display of evergreens and bright flowers in the gardens, and the general air of cleanliness which prevails cannot fail to impress the mind favourably.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

WE are glad to see a note in "Nothing in the Papers" upon the rights of playgoers. Mr. Shirley Brooks asks :—

> "Has a man a right to hiss a theatrical performance? The law, as we have hitherto understood it, has been distinctly laid down to the effect that he has as much right to hiss as to clap. He must not conspire with others to signify disapprobation; and of course it would be a question whether he went to the theatre to hiss, or whether his displeasure at what he beheld improvised his sibillation. A gentleman has complained to a magistrate of having been shouldered out of the pit of a theatre for having hooted certain mechanical effects in a sensation drama. If he was dissatisfied with a spectacle which he had paid to behold on the playbill assurance that it was good, he had clearly a right to intimate his feeling; and it is no answer to say that people should stay away or go away from unsatisfactory performances. How can they tell whether a thing is worth seeing or not unless they go?"

The *claque* of Paris is not much more offensive than the arrogant assumption of authors, managers, and actors, who in the present day seem to look for applause as a right. And they have certainly been largely encouraged in this respect by amiable audiences. We do not think with one of our contemporaries that the applause is got up by persons who are admitted gratuitously to the theatres. As a rule the representatives of the free list are the most difficult to please at a theatre. They are usually niggardly of their applause and the first to hiss. This may be just, and no doubt it is, but it is none the less ungrateful. But ingratitude is the besetting sin of the age. We dare say Mr. Burnand thinks so, though the public will hardly agree with him in his interpretation of the general opinion upon his play. He ought to thank his old admirers for not damning his piece on the first night. The lesson will be useful to him. He will do better next time. Writing down to the people is a fault. Mr. Burnand must take the higher standard of art. He is full of genius, has plenty of literary and dramatic ability. The public owe him much for many hearty laughs and pleasant hours. They will forgive him for that grim "lighthouse jest," and he will be all the better for their little outburst of ill temper.

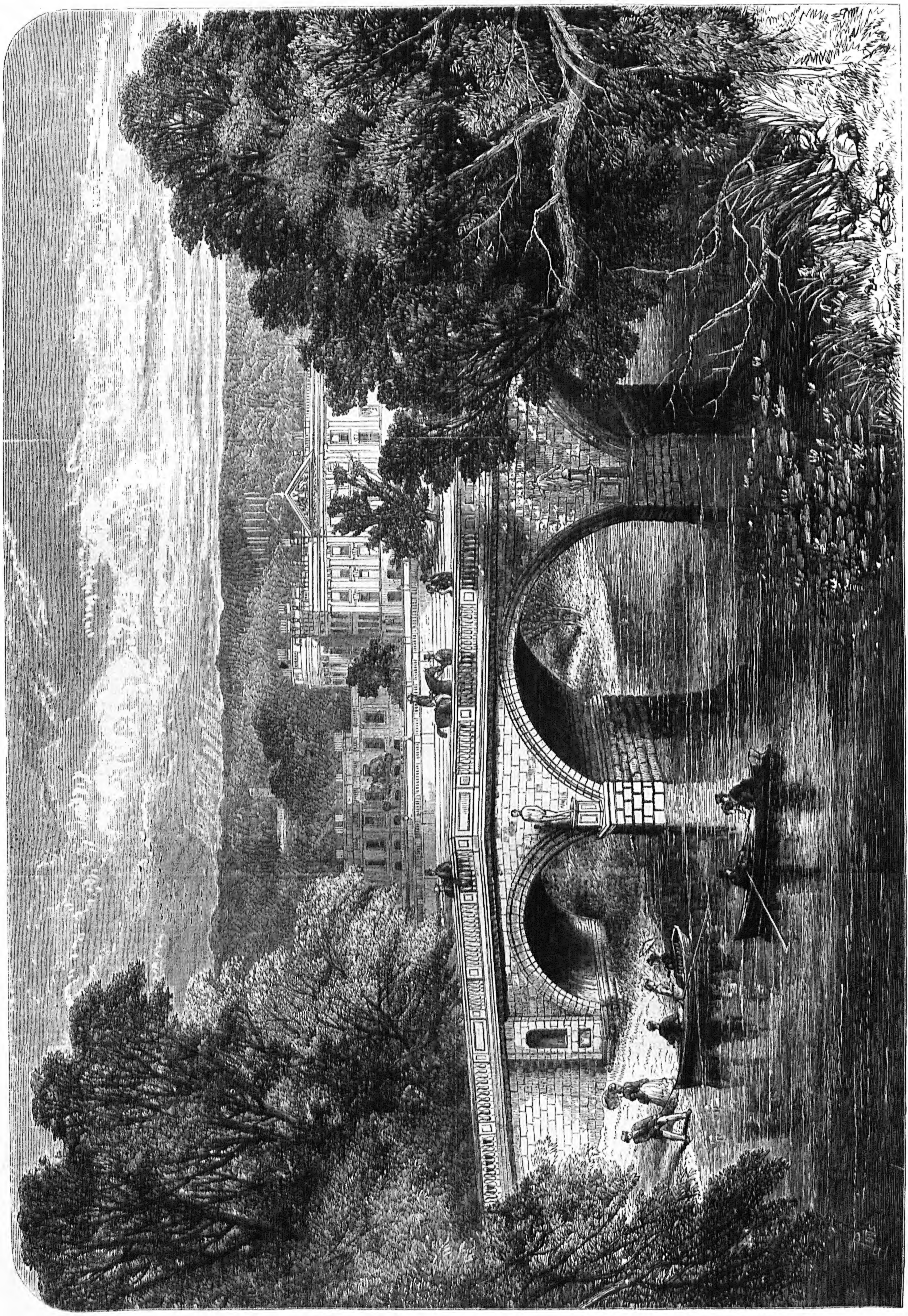
"BEHIND a Mask" is the title of a new play at the Royalty. The author is Mr. Bernard H. Dixon—a new writer, evidently, or an unsuccessful playwright with a *nom de plume*. The plot is slight, but not without merit. The heroine is a *Miss Josephine Bellingham*, who, after making a successful *débût* in opera at a provincial theatre, elopes with a gentleman of fashion (*Mr. Percival*). Her lover marries her and takes her home to his friends, concealing her origin. The jealousy of a certain *Lady Garnet* assumes the traditional dramatic phase. *Mr. Percival* is called away suddenly to his father's death-bed. *Lady Garnet* tells his wife that he has deserted her and eloped with a *Miss O'Morrissey*, At the proper moment all is satisfactorily explained, and everybody is happy. The dialogue is bright and clever in parts, but requires revision and condensation. The piece was well mounted and acted. Miss Hodson did justice to the part of the heroine, which she played with a good deal of quiet grace. Mr. A. Wood, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Flockton, and Miss Sanger are also entitled to warm commendation.

A MUSICAL critic in the *School Board Chronicle* complains that some of the music publishers print notices of their works between inverted commas, without mentioning the papers from which they profess to quote. We do not know which is in the worse taste, putting the publisher's own views between inverted commas as if they were extracts from critical essays, or misquoting adverse criticisms. "Almaviva," in the *London Figaro*, says :—

> "I always pity the poor critics who are quoted in the theatrical columns of the daily newspapers. By a certain ingenuity of twisting, they are made to say exactly the opposite to what they really do say. I cannot say much for the taste of the managers who thus deliberately misquote, in order to mislead; but I hereby warn those who are taken by this kind of chaff that the advertisements must be exactly reversed, if they are to be translated into truth. It is an old dodge, of course; and I should have thought it so old that it would be hardly worth while to repeat it."

The writer of a dramatic summary of the year in one of our annuals protested at Christmas against the unseemly puffing which disfigures the theatrical columns of the *Times* every morning, but he left untouched that ugly point about misquotation. For our own part we think all this cant of management may be left to cure itself. The public is beginning to see through it.

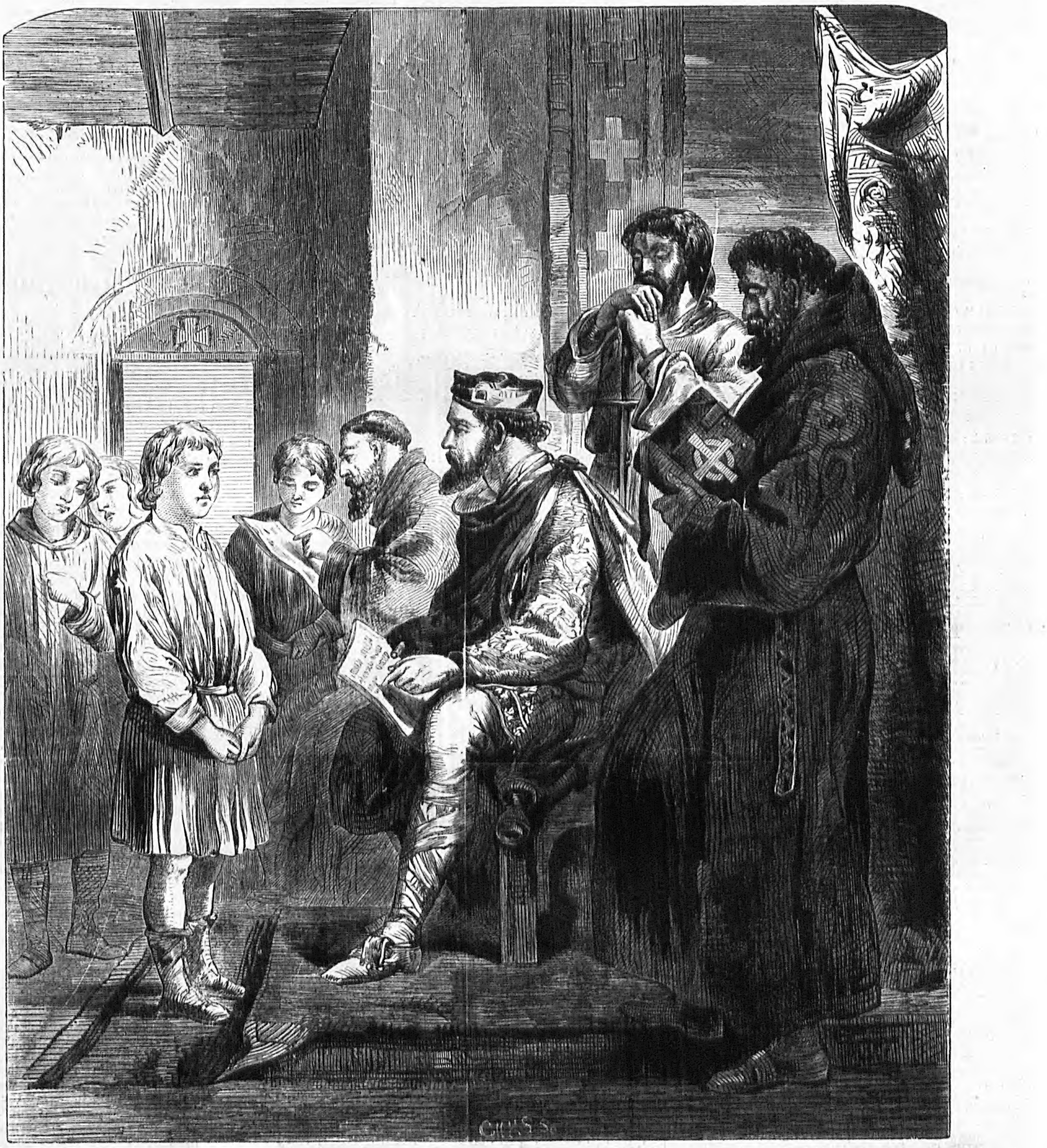
FOUR HUNDRED COOLIES BURNT TO DEATH.—The latest Burmah papers brought by the Bombay Mail publish horrible news. The ship *Nouvelle Penelope* lately left Macao with a large cargo of coolies. Soon after leaving port the coolies mutinied, murdered the captain, officers, and crew, ran the vessel ashore, made their way back to Macao, and there re-engaged on board other vessels. One of these was the *Hankow*, which soon sailed with 550 coolies on board. When five days out, these attempted to mutiny and murder the officers; but after a fierce fight the villains were driven back to the forecastle, where they deliberately set fire to the ship. The captain and officers managed to get out the boats, and left the burning vessel. Meanwhile the British ship *Jounpore* came in sight, and took off about 100 coolies, but to have saved more would have imperilled their own safety, so some 400 were left behind to their terrible fate.



CHATSWORTH.

THE FIRST NATIONAL SCHOOLMASTER.

OUR picture represents a scene which may almost be called the beginning of national education in England. It is the school-room of a thousand years ago, and King Alfred is the master. The monks cultivated learning for its own sake, and for the advancement of the cause of the Church. The great Saxon monarch believed in education as the civiliser of his people, and as the foundation of the greatness and prosperity of his country. Alfred, in spite of the cares of State that rested upon him, in spite of his great activity and the troubles of his reign, was himself an inveterate reader of the costly manuscript tomes which formed the scanty literature of the time. In his letters to the Bishops, still extant, he recommended the translation of all useful books into the Saxon tongue as spoken by the people. "Our youths," he said, "cannot profit in any pursuit until they are well able to read English." He invited scholars from all parts of Europe, and established many a school in this country, which formed the beginning of scholastic institutions some of which are still in existence. At Oxford he founded four schools for divinity, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy; and Oxford is to this day the first seat of learning in the world. In those early Oxford Schools, the interior of one of which is the subject of our sketch, King Alfred was sometimes found himself teaching the boys to read, and he placed his own sons in those schools as pupils, submitting them to the same discipline. There were the Saxon princes, conning over their alphabet side by side with the poor boys of the city. He instructed the scholars in morality by setting them to read and learn fables, parables, and stories, generally in the poetic form, some of which were his own composition or his own translations from the Greek and Latin. His children were in the habit of learning the Psalms, and were great lovers of books. From among the old records of Alfred's days we extract the following rendering of Saxon poetry, embodying the advice King Alfred gave his son as to the manner in which he should rule his subjects. Thus quoth Alfred:—



KING ALFRED AS A SCHOOLMASTER.

"Son of mine so dear,
Sit now beside me
And I will tell thee
True manners.
Son of mine, I feel
That my heart falloweth,
And my beauty is wan,
And my heart weak.
My days are nigh done,
And we must depart from one another.
I shall depart
Unto the other world,
And thou shalt remain
In all my wealth.
Son of mine, I bid thee,—
Thou art my dear child,—
That thou be to thy people
A father, and a lord.
Be thou a father to the child,
And a friend to the widow;
The poor man do thou comfort,
And the weak man defend;
The wrong man bring to right
With all thy might.
And guide thee, son, by law,
And the Lord shall love thee.
And, above all other thoughts,
Remember well thy God,
And pray that He counsel thee
In all thy deeds
The better shall He aid thee
To do all thy will."

Between the picture of King Alfred teaching these boys in Oxford School to read, and the spectacle that is now being presented in a very large number of the towns and hamlets and townships of England, there is a certain peculiar and interesting analogy. This grand old Saxon monarch in the school-room, with the alphabet in his hand, is, as it were, an English symbol of State Education. The principle has taken a thousand years in its development, and to-day it assumes a modern shape in our School Boards. How slow we are to complete a work, however well it is begun! Had the successors of that pattern to Sovereigns been Alfreds, the Elementary Education Act of 1870 would have borne upon it a date perhaps earlier by many centuries, and we should not have had countries east and west pointing out to us the way to the instruction of a whole people. There are scores of School Boards in this country, formed under the new Act, which are considering or about to consider, among other preliminary matters, what design they shall select for a seal wherewith the chairmen shall put their stamp and signature upon official documents. Several Boards have applied to the local Schools of Art for a design, and have been very well supplied. To some of those who are conjuring their brains for an artistic and intelligent symbol we commend this picture of King Alfred, the first National Schoolmaster, teaching the Saxon youth of a thousand years ago to read.

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THOUGHTS FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. By R. H. HORNE, Author of "Orion," &c.

MANNERS MAKYTH MAN.

ROOTED SORROWS. By J. CRICHTON BROWNE, M.D., F.R.S.E.

MALVINA. By H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS. Concluded.

WITHIN AND WITHOUT. A Series of Mosaics from the City. By D. MORIER EVANS.—III. 'Change; Past and Present.

NOTICE.—The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for April will contain the first of a series of papers on "The Comic Writers of England," by CHARLES COWDEN CLARKE.

MR. C. COWDEN CLARKE'S New Work, "The Comic Writers of England," will be commenced in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for April.

NOTICE.—The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for April will contain the first chapters of a new short story.

London: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, Waterloo Place.

NOTICE.
TO THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS-TRADE, ADVERTISERS, &c.

ON and after March 18 THE ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER will be published in Birmingham by Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS, who will supply the news-trade of Birmingham on the same terms as those of the Head Office in London. Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS will also receive Advertisements for Birmingham and the district.

W. H. SMITH & SONS also act as Wholesale Agents for Dublin and Manchester.

READY ON THE FIRST OF APRIL.

MAX KROMER;

A STORY OF

THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "JESSICA'S FIRST PRAYER."

Uniform with "Little Meg's Children," "Alone in London," &c.

1s. 6d. BOARDS.

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY,
56, PATERNOSTER ROW;
AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS. [316

NOTICES.

THE London Publishing Office of this Paper is at 102, Fleet-street, where the trade can now be supplied early on Friday mornings.

COMMUNICATIONS for the Publisher should be addressed to 102, Fleet-street, London, E.C. All letters for the Editor must be addressed "Editor, ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, 72, Turnmill-street, London, E.C."

FROM March 18 until July 1 the rate of charges for Advertisements will be:—

6d. A LINE IN ORDINARY INNER PAGES.
9d. A LINE ON THE BACK PAGE.
2s. A LINE ON LEADER PAGE.

AFTER July 1 these charges will be increased to 9d., 1s., and 2s. 6d.

ON Advertisements ordered for Continuous Insertion the following discounts will be allowed:—

5 per Cent. off 13 insertions.
10 " 26 "
15 " 39 "
20 " 52 "

THE matter in Serial Advertisements may be changed as desired. At the conclusion of existing Contracts no Block Advertisements will be inserted.

⁂ ADVERTISEMENTS cannot be received after 12 o'clock on Wednesdays.

THE Paper will be delivered to the Public by any News-agent in London or the Country, at 13s. a year; or free by post from London for 15s., pre-paid.

THE *Illustrated* NEWSPAPER

LONDON, MARCH 18, 1871.

A FEW words by way of introduction to this New Series of the *Illustrated Midland News*—we might almost say to this new paper.

We have already shown the public that an illustrated newspaper can be produced for threepence. The encouragement which we have received induces us to go a step further. We mean to prove that an illustrated paper *equal to the best pictorial journals of the day* can be produced for THREEPENCE. The present number may be taken as an earnest of our sincerity.

We will share the profits of our undertaking with our patrons. A large increase of circulation shall be continually met by an increased expenditure in the production of our pictures. Acting upon this principle, we believe that in a few months THE ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER will be the most popular work of its kind ever produced.

These are bold words. We shall act up to them; and as we merit public favour, we trust the measure of our deserts may be meted out to us. With which hope in the future, we combine our very hearty thanks for kindly consideration and support in the past.

THE Conference has concluded its labours. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has got pretty well all he asked, but at the same time has been compelled to acquiesce in a condemnation of his Circular. Lord ENFIELD'S explanation in the Commons on Monday was to this effect. At the conclusion of the Conference a Treaty was signed, which, while it abrogates the clauses of the 1856 Treaty for the neutralisation of the Black Sea, permits the Porte at its discretion to relax the rule prohibiting the passage of ships of war through the Dardanelles in time of peace. It also provides for the prolongation of the Danube Commission for 12 years; and he added that on the very first day of the meeting of the Conference a protocol was signed declaring it an essential principle of the law of nations that no Power can liberate itself from the engagements of a Treaty, unless with the consent of the other Powers, by means of an amicable arrangement. While we may not as a nation have any reason to feel so proud of the part we have taken in the revision of the Treaty as Lord GRANVILLE thinks we ought to be, there is certainly no reason to regard the result from the *Standard's* point of view, as a disgrace. What might have been good for Turkey and ourselves immediately after the Crimean war may be less beneficial now. We have all along thought Russia justified in asking for a revision of the Treaty of 1856. Nevertheless it behoves the English Government to keep a sharp eye upon the new European alliances; and her best look out is through a fully manned and powerful fleet.

THE scheme of loans to Paris workmen is assuming a more expanded shape than that which Mr. JERROLD gave it at the outset. The movement, primarily, is in the interest of the distressed workmen of France; but the system may be applied advantageously at home as well as abroad. The English working man has very limited means of obtaining assistance in temporary cases of accident or difficulty. His chief resources are the pawnshop and the money club—the latter too often a swindle, the former a miserable and expensive makeshift. The National Loan to Labour Association may become an incalculable boon to the working men of England as well as to their brethren in France. Several new names, it will be seen, have been added to the committee. The amended announcement appears in our advertising pages.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Workmen at the British Museum.—On Saturday a large party of workmen visited the Greek and Roman antiquities at the British Museum, Mr. T. C. Newton, the distinguished keeper of the department, acting as guide. On the two preceding evenings he had kindly introduced the subject to the visitors by describing the history and principles of Greek and Roman art in its relation to the character of the people, their customs, literature, and religion. The lectures were listened to with the greatest interest, and at the conclusion a prize for the best notes on the lectures was offered by the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, under whose auspices the lectures were delivered. That society has arranged for similar visits on Saturday afternoons, with the view of providing a popular exposition of the contents of the national museums, and of making them an instrument for the diffusion of scientific and artistic knowledge.

The Colonies.—The *Observer* understands that General Lefroy has been appointed to the governorship of Bermuda.

The Attitude of England during the War.—The Paris *Temps*, in an article on this subject, says:—"We are unjust towards England. We forget that she sympathised strongly with us from the moment that the war became one for the defence of our soil. We even forget the generosity with which she sent food to our famishing inhabitants. We only remember one thing, namely, that she did not send us either ships or soldiers, and we are not far from invoking the vengeance of Heaven on her head. . . . The fact is that England did not intervene because she could not. She could not intervene because she had not more than 40,000 men to send to our assistance, and because she knew that Russia had promised to assist Prussia in that event, and that the first movement of any nation in our favour would be the signal for a general war. We do not mean to say that a Chatham would not have braved the danger, that he would not have done well in braving it, and that he would not have succeeded in changing the course of events. But all Ministers are not Chathams, and Mr. Gladstone, at all events, was not cast in that mould. England is, in fact, more to be pitied than to be blamed. She has been severely punished for her want of political spirit or boldness. All the States of Europe are now threatened; they are all isolated and at the mercy of Germany or Russia, but none of them is more isolated—none, perhaps, is more threatened—than England. Not that there is any German territory, except the little island of Heligoland, that Count Bismarck can take from her. But the time may come when Germany, seeking in the north-west the maritime complement which she wants, will meet with resistance on the part of England, and will consequently be obliged to seek adversaries capable of engaging her attention. From this point of view nothing is more significant than the bitterness with which Count Bismarck, during the whole course of the war, complained of supplies being furnished to France by the English manufacturers. The Germans collected the arms which we left on the field of battle, examined them, and pretended to recognise on them the mark of the British Government, and at the same time they carefully shut their eyes to the much more important supplies which we derived from America. It seemed that they sought with equal foresight to treasure up grievances against the one of the two Powers, and to remain on good terms with the other. What liberty of action Count Bismarck will indeed have at the time when the United States at length utter what has long been on their lips, and demand the cession of Canada as the only acceptable settlement of the Alabama question, so skilfully kept open; and, on the other hand, what a temptation for General Grant to see in such an adventure the popularity required to secure his re-election. His Message to Congress the other day, and his flattery of Germany, go with the other symptoms to prove an understanding between the two Powers which would result in placing England at their mercy."

Practical Soldiering.—The *Broad Arrow* says the military force at Aldershott for the summer drill will consist of 20 infantry and seven cavalry regiments, but it has not yet been finally settled which corps will be included in the number. We are glad to observe that another announcement may fairly be taken as a sign that the suggestion made in the *Broad Arrow* a few weeks ago has probably met with a favourable reception. General Sir Hope Grant, it is said, has proposed to give the troops an outing during their drill in the New Forest, more particularly to test the capabilities of the Control Department; but the proposal has not met with favour, on account of an alleged scarcity of water in the district. We beg leave to follow up our suggestion by remarking that it is precisely in circumstances such as this that the efficiency of the Control could be most satisfactorily tested. The truth is there are several streams and runlets of good water in the New Forest, and, if not, there are the same means available as were used by our troops in Abyssinia. By all means let Sir Hope Grant carry out his intention, and throw the responsibility of provisioning the troops, in every respect, upon this much vaunted new department of the Government.

Heavy Gale.—During the gale on Friday afternoon, the Newbiggin (Northumberland) lifeboat of the National Lifeboat Institution was launched to the assistance of seven fishing cobles, which had been overtaken by the storm which had suddenly sprung up, and which were in much peril, the sea being very high. Fortunately, with the aid of the lifeboat, the boats and their crews were all got safely ashore. The Howth (Dublin Bay) lifeboat, which also belongs to the Lifeboat Society, was likewise the means of saving the crew of four men from a dredging barge, which was in imminent danger, as her anchor was dragging, and the sea was breaking over her. The lifeboats at Rhyl, Penmon, Tyrella, and Douglas also went out during the gale, with the view of aiding the crews of distressed vessels, but their services were not ultimately called into requisition.

The Jesuits.—From a statement published in the *Unità Cattolica*, it appears that at the beginning of the year 1850 the Jesuit body throughout the world was only a little in excess of 4,000. Ten years afterwards they had increased to nearly 7,000, and in the following decade of years nearly 2,000 more were added to their number; and at the time of the last returns the members of the "Society of Jesus" are given as 8,837. Out of these there are 2,551 lay coadjutors, 2,417 students, and 3,869 priests; more than 3,000 of the latter were out of the kingdom of Italy, scattered up and down the world, in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia; some acting as missionaries and others engaged in the work of education, spiritual direction, and the preaching of retreats. In England, their head-quarters are Stonyhurst College, near Blackburn, Lancashire; St. Bruno's College, North Wales; Beaumont Lodge, near Windsor; the College, at Roehampton; and the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm-street, Berkeley-square.

The Attempted Assassination at Yeddo.—The *Japan Herald* of January 14 says:—"It appears that last night, at about half-past eight, Mr. C. H. Dallas and Captain Ring were returning to their quarters at the Kaiseijo from a stroll, and when near the Niponbashi (the bridge whence all distances in Japan are measured) were attacked by one or two Japanese two-sworded assassins—as usual, from behind. Mr. Ring received a wound on the back of the head, and another cut from the shoulder to the hip, 18 inches in length, and in some places three inches deep. Mr. Dallas (who was partner in the late firm of Stephenson, Dallas, and Co.) was also severely wounded in the back, but not on the head. Unarmed, and without any means of defence at hand, they sought shelter in a neighbouring shop, to which it would appear they were not followed by those who attacked them; and fortunately they had the presence of mind to direct that their wounds should be dressed with paper, which effectually prevented much further loss of blood. Word was sent to the Kaiseijo of what had happened, and very many of the students came down to the hut where they lay, bringing with them native physicians, who, after examination of the wounds, pronounced them to be mortal. Mr. Wheeler, of the English Legation, however, on his arrival, pronounced them not to be necessarily so, though of a dangerous nature. Just before going to press we have received a telegram from the English Legation at Yeddo, stating that the wounded men are progressing favourably, and are anxious that no exaggerated accounts of their condition should be sent home by telegraph."

In Owen County, U.S., a woodman recently felled a tree, and in an opening of 55 feet from the base found the skeleton of a bear much decayed. The appearance of the skeleton and its surroundings indicated that it must have been there for nearly a century.

French Prisoners.—According to the *Gaulois*, all the French prisoners at present interned in the Rhine Provinces of Prussia may be expected to return at once. The Cherbourg fleet, accompanied by large transport ships from Rochefort, Lorient, and Toulon, will embark at Hamburg and other German ports at least 100,000 French prisoners, this fleet being capable of bringing back all the interned soldiers in three journeys.

"A War Office Scandal."—Under the head of "A War Office Scandal" the *Daily News* publishes the following:—"An alleged misapplication of public money by certain high officials in the War Office is the subject just now of grave comment. Under the authority of an Act of Parliament, the Inland Revenue Department assigns yearly a poundage upon the amount of income tax payable by the clerks and other official persons, out of which poundage the charges for clerkage, &c., are paid. The money is held in trust for the assessors, by certain specially appointed Commissioners. When there has been an excess of poundage, after payment of the assessors, that excess was formerly distributed among the clerks of the lowest class, as they have often work to do in connection with the income duty for which they are not paid if they do not happen to be assessors. In 1868 this excess amounted to about £2,400. This sum, and the sums in excess which have since accrued, have, it is said, been distributed by the Commissioners among themselves, without any authority. The Inland Revenue Department, having been appealed to, has given its opinion that the appropriation is entirely illegal."

Release of Mr. Robert Hardiment.—On the occasion of the release of Mr. Robert Hardiment from the Castle at Norwich (where he had been undergoing 12 months' imprisonment for an election offence), a demonstration was arranged by some of the Conservatives of the city to welcome him, and show their appreciation of his conduct. On Thursday, therefore (the 9th inst.), the vicinity of the Castle was thronged by a large number of persons of both sexes, anxious to catch the first glimpse of the hero of the day, and extend to him the first shout of greeting. The time appointed was a quarter past 10, and long before that hour a crowd, motley as any that ever appeared on Castle Hill, even on the occasion of a public execution, with bands and purple and orange banners, were gathered together and preparing to form a triumphal procession. Somewhere about half-past 10, Mr. Robert Hardiment emerged from the Castle doorway waving his hat to his friends, who at once sent up a shout of congratulation, as he stepped into a handsome carriage, drawn by four grey horses with postilions, and prepared to join the procession. An illustration of the incident will be found on another page.

Mr. Disraeli and Manchester.—The *Manchester Courier* says that an address, which has been very numerously and influentially signed, inviting Mr. Disraeli to pay a visit to Manchester during the Easter recess, will be presented to the right hon. gentleman during the ensuing week. There is good reason to believe (the local journal adds) that Mr. Disraeli will comply with the request.

Emigration.—The question of emigration is becoming every day one of greater importance. In the colonies—especially in Canada—railway enterprise is continually opening up new fields of labour, and, to speak within limits, millions of acres of good land can soon be available for colonists at a merely nominal price. Whether the Government should, by a vote of public money, aid by loan or by gift the hundreds of sober and industrious working men who cannot by any possibility find remunerative employment in this country is a problem not easy of solution. A league is in existence, and its offices are at 120, Salisbury-square, in whose programme the advocacy of Government aid finds a prominent place. The gentlemen who compose its council are, however, practical men, and until the Government is induced to move in this matter they assist worthy emigrants to find labour and a home in the colonies. Above 1,000 applications for help have been made during the present month, and we doubt not that the public will respond to the appeal which is about to be made for help.

The Indian Budget.—The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the budget statement fell very tamely, except when Sir R. Temple defended the income tax, and said that cases of individual dissatisfaction had been few. The despatch proceeds:—"About 200 persons were present, including the Maharajah of Jeypore, who has left Calcutta, and Mr. Seward, who leaves on Monday for Benares, on his way to Europe. Mr. Seward seemed to pay marked attention to the statement, especially when opium came in, as it did frequently, as the saving feature of the finances. The budget contains no new source of revenue, but the actual results are generally better than the estimates of last April, and we at last have a surplus. The Viceroy has insisted that everything, unless of unquestioned necessity, shall give way to prevent a deficit. There is little increase of public feeling to-day save on Sir R. Temple's defence of the income tax, which is taken as a proof that he looks forward to a time when it may again be needful to speak, and a defiant feeling at the impression that Sir Richard does not yet see that the income tax is in itself unsuited to India. In actual figures the budget is voted satisfactory. The great loss of the year has been on home exchanges, which have been balanced by the great gain on opium, but accounts show that opium cultivation is increasing rapidly in the north-west of China, and especially in the revolted provinces. There is general approval of the principle of financial decentralisation."

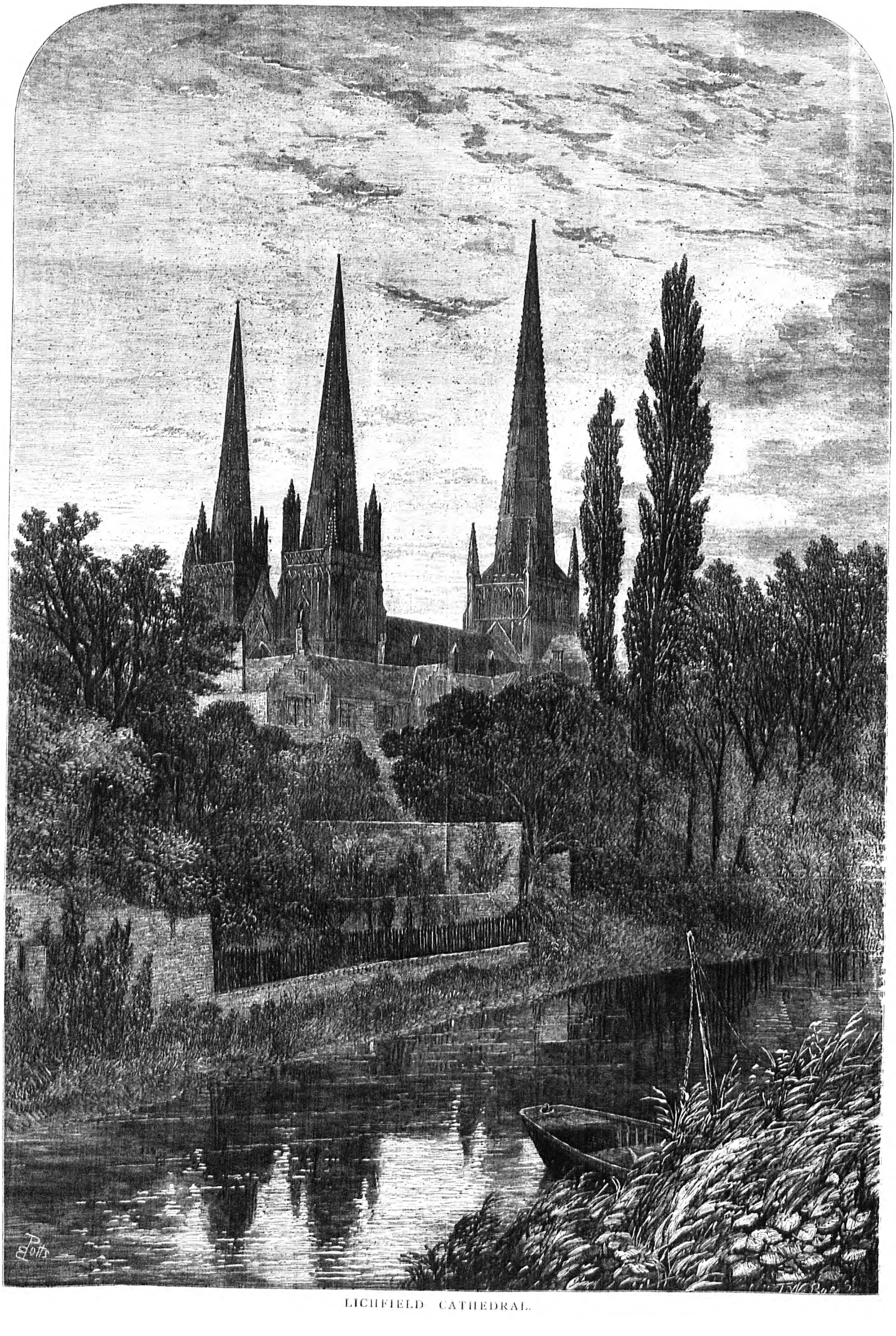
The Government Licensing Bill.—The *Manchester Guardian* publishes the following from its London correspondent:—"The Licensing Bill is in print, and has been seen by several persons whom it has been thought by Government desirable to consult. It is based on the principle of compromise between the opposing parties. Existing public-houses having licences are to remain as now, but no new houses are to be licensed in places where a given proportion of the ratepayers shall record their votes in the negative. There is a clause preventing public-houses being used as committee-rooms during elections; and an attempt will be made to have them closed altogether during the day of poll. Eleven o'clock p.m. is to be fixed as the latest hour at which any house for the sale of liquor shall be allowed to remain open."

Death of a Seringapatam Veteran.—Sergeant A. Liston, late of the 94th Regiment (Old Scotch Brigade), was interred in the Canongate Churchyard on Thursday. Sergeant Liston entered the army as long ago as 1788. He was sent with his regiment to India, where, under Major-General Baird, he was present at the taking of Seringapatam, when Tippoo Saib was killed, in 1799. He afterwards fought in the battles of Asseghur, Argaum, and Gawilghur. On the return of the brigade to Europe he served in part of the Peninsular campaign, and among other engagements was present at the affair of Fuentes d'Onor. He received his discharge in 1816, and retired on a pension of 2s. 1½d. per day. The deceased was 95 years of age at his death. He was of herculean frame and constitution, and this, along with his uniformly good moral conduct, enabled him to live to such an extreme old age, in spite of the hardships and length of his military service. He was one of the last survivors of General Baird's brigade.

Fatal Accident on the Thames.—On Sunday forenoon one of those frequent accidents which have given Sunday boating on the Thames a fatal notoriety took place off the "Crab Tree," a well-known aquatic rendezvous above Putney. A race had been arranged between two of the river clubs, and the contest was proceeding at about 10 o'clock. A great number of spectators were congregated on the banks, and a number of over-filled boats were hovering about to enable their crews to view the race. Amongst these was an outrigger belonging, it was said, to the Surrey Star Club, in which were four men and a youth. From some mismanagement the frail craft gave so considerable a lurch to one side as to ship itself half full of water and to tumble out the oarsmen. Of these, two clung to the boat and were saved, but the other three men were drowned. Although so many persons were on the bank, and boats near, all were so occupied by the race that the accident was noticed by comparatively few. The youth who was drowned was named Pell. He was a son of a publican in the Borough. All the men belonged to Lambeth or Southwark; but up to a late hour last night only one body had been recovered. This was a carpenter named Frederick Cushion. The names of the others did not transpire.

Pure Water.—Alfred Bird, Experimental Chemist, begs to announce that he has perfected his new Carbon Filter, price 7s. 6d. each, which he guarantees shall deliver 60 gallons of the purest water daily.—To be seen in action at 69, Worcester-street, Birmingham. [930

Floriline!!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the Fragrant Floriline on a wet tooth brush produces a delightful foam, which cleanses the teeth from all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar, and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the Teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed Teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline is purely vegetable, and equally adapted to old and young. It is the greatest Toilet discovery of the age. Sold in elegant cases, complete, at 2s. 6d., by all Chemists and Perfumers.—H. C. Gallup, Proprietor, 493, Oxford street, London. 195]



LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

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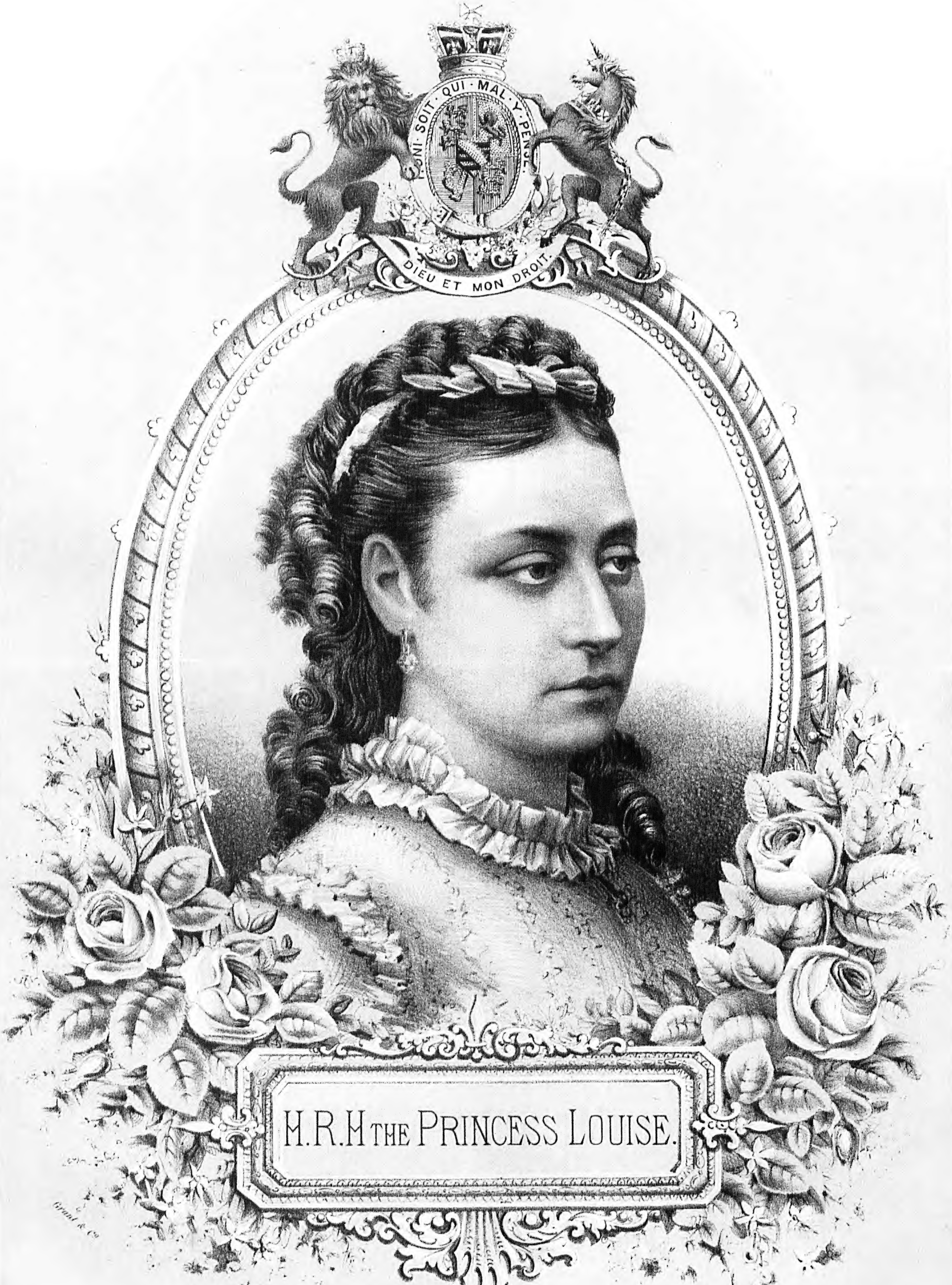
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Grant & Co

H.R.H THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

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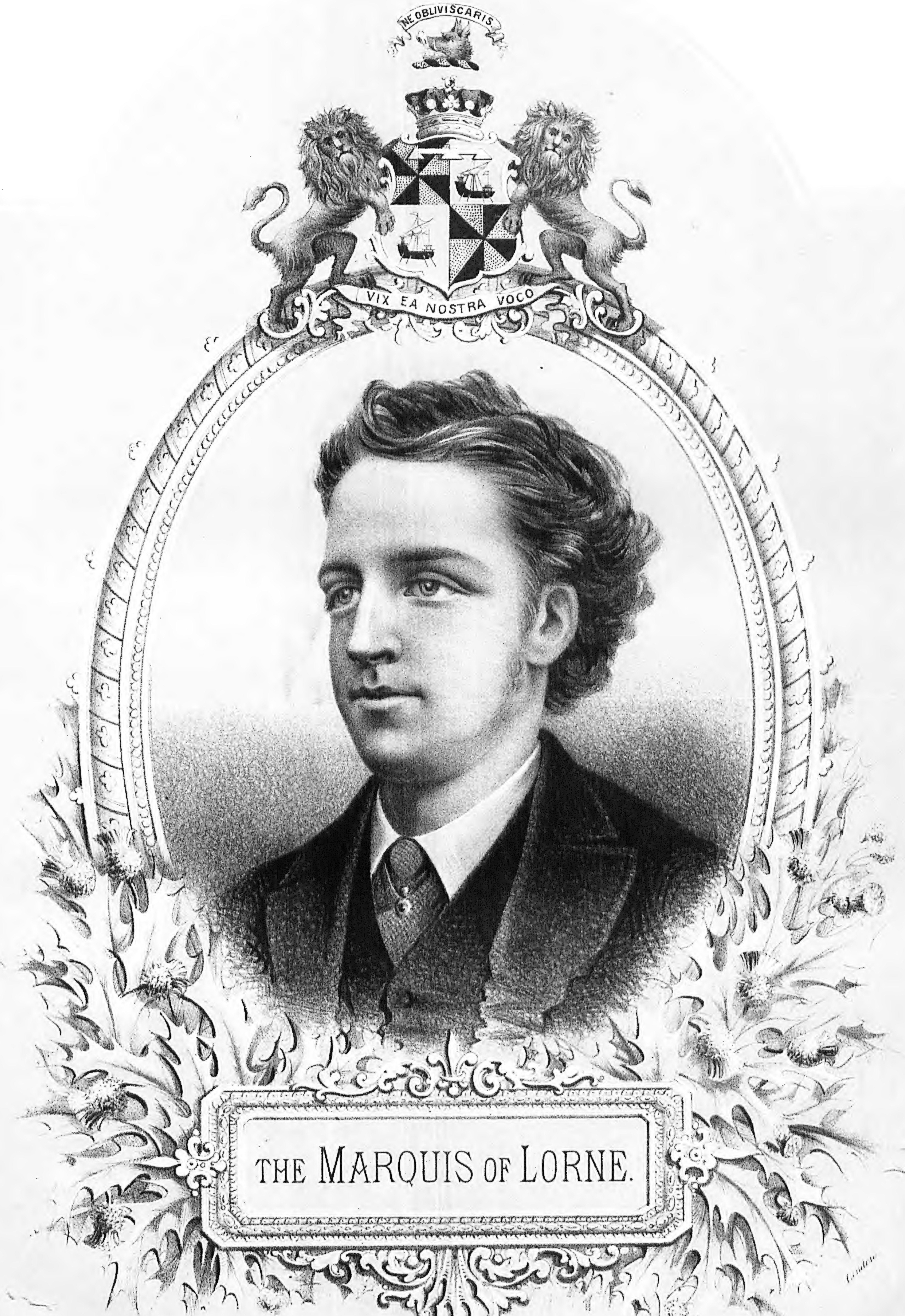
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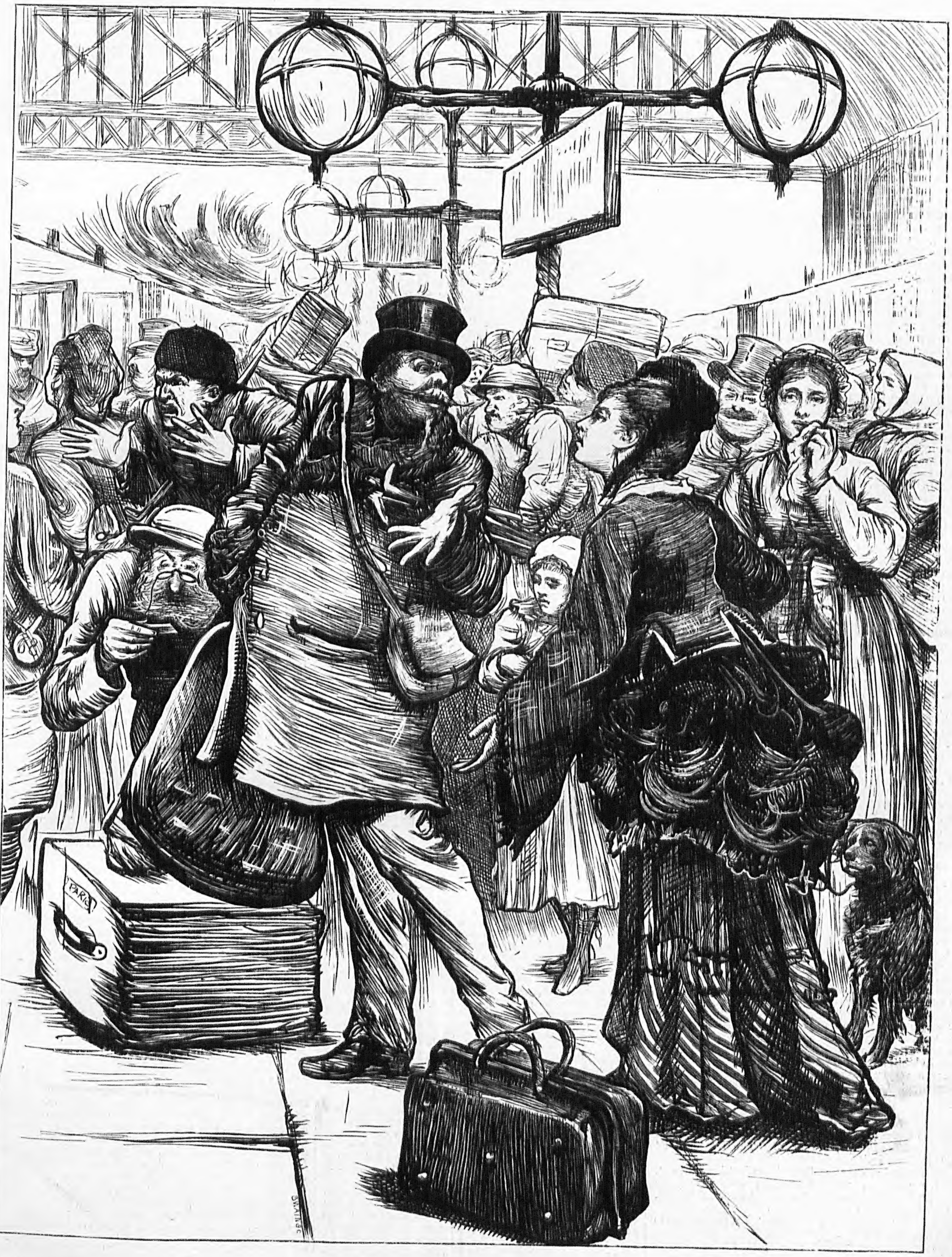

FRENCH REFUGEES LEAVING CHARING CROSS.

LITERATURE AND ART.

THE *Athenæum* says that Mr. Watts has the following pictures in hand, some of which will probably be exhibited in the Royal Academy:—1. A large work, suggested by, but not absolutely representing, the vision of Britomart, as described in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," book iii., canto 2. Emblematising the chastity of Britomart, a tall lily, full of bloom, stands before her recumbent figure, and springs from a vessel of iron. A noble colossal figure of a naked Eve, in Paradise, biting the apple, one of a series of representations of the great mother of men, is a second picture. Portraits of Messrs. Leighton and Millais, and probably two others of ladies, may likewise appear at the Academy. According to the *Athenæum* Mr. Boxall will retain his post in the National Gallery.

THE very choice selection of ancient and modern pictures of Mr. Robert Nasmyth, F.R.C.S., deceased, late of Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, was disposed of on Saturday last by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, at their great Rooms in King-street, St. James's. The great attraction of the celebrated portrait of Sir Walter Scott, by Sir W. Allan, and other interesting works, drew together a very large audience. After a few pictures had been disposed of, the property of the Rev. G. Chetwode, deceased, the Nasmyth collection was proceeded with, of which the following were the more interesting examples:—41. Alexander Nasmyth: Peggy Adamson's Cottage at Stockbridge (cabinet size), near Edinburgh—£52 (Toovey). 45. Sir W. Allan: Robert Burns composing the "Cottar's Saturday Night," an exquisite little work, exhibiting a charming likeness of the poet—50 guineas (Toovey). 47. Sir W. Allan: Portrait of Sir Walter Scott in his study at Abbotsford, reading the proclamation of Mary Queen of Scots previous to her marriage with Darnley (the last portrait for which Sir Walter sat). This invaluable work of art, we are happy to announce, was secured by Mr. Scharfe, after a long competition, for the National Portrait Gallery, at the price of 350 guineas. Pictures by Foreign Artists (also in the Nasmyth collection):—62. N. Maes: Portrait of a Lady as huntress, with bow and arrows and dogs; from the collection of Baron Steingraft—63 guineas (Lecomte). 68. Van Goyen: A view off Dort, with boats and figures; a fine example; signed and dated 1655—62 guineas (M. Colnaghi). 73. W. Van Aelst: A group of implements of the chase, with a dead cock and brace of partridges; a *chef d'œuvre;* signed and dated 1660—106 guineas (Tooth). 74. P. De Bloot: Interior of a kitchen, with five peasants, poultry, fish, vegetables, &c.; a *chef d'œuvre;* signed—70 guineas (Ditto). John Wynants and Adrian Van De Velde—A Grand Landscape, with a broken tree, sportsmen with dogs on a road on the left, mounted cavaliers in the middle distance, and village church in the background; an important work, in fine preservation; signed—105 guineas (Seguier). 80. Watteau: A Grand Fête Champêtre; a charming composition of 22 figures. From the collection of William Roscoe, the historian—700 guineas (Rutter). This was the last picture in the Nasmyth collection—46 in number—and the whole realised £2,337 10s. The remaining pictures were the property of a baronet, deceased, and others. 84. F. R. Lee, R.A.: A Charming View in Surrey, with cattle in a pool in the foreground—60 guineas (Vokins). 113-15. Müller. A Swiss Scene and two Landscapes, all very fine—175 guineas (Cox). 123. J. B. Pyne: Shoreham. A very fine example—72 guineas (Mansell). 138. J. Opie. Portrait of a Lady in a white dress—40 guineas (Mrs. Rosedal).

MR. RICHARD HOLT HUTTON, who is one of the editors of the *Spectator*, has published two volumes of "Essays, Theological and Literary."

MR. WILKIE COLLINS is engaged upon a new novel, which, before being published, will be produced as a play.

THE Boston correspondent of the *Athenæum* writes: "A substantial and important addition to our literature is soon to be made, in Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement's 'Handbook of Legendary and Mythological Art,' with descriptive illustrations, published by Messrs. Hurd and Houghton. The object is to explain briefly the subjects which have been perpetuated in the highest art. Mrs. Clement speaks of symbolism in art, and passes to the subject of 'Legends and Stories illustrated in Art,' which are briefly told in the accompanying plates of the work of art themselves. 'Legends of Place and Ancient Myths, illustrated by Art,' comprise the remaining chapters; it is a new field, and it is surprising that it has not been occupied before."

Galignani's Messenger has resumed publication, after an interruption of nearly six months in consequence of the war.

IN the arrangements for the forthcoming International Exhibition, the term "art" (says the *Echo*) is to bear a very wide interpretation indeed. Not only pictures and sculptures are to be exhibited in the Art Galleries, but wood carvings, tapestries, metal ornamentations; everything, in short, of a decorative nature.

"THE Silent Partner"—a new story, treating of the hardships of the lot of poorly-paid operatives—has been written by Miss Phelps, author of "The Gates Ajar" and "Hedged In."

THE Clarendon Press at Oxford has just brought out, in three volumes, "Select English Works of John Wyclif," edited from original MSS. by Thomas Arnold, M.A. of University College, Oxford.

PROFESSOR FAWCETT'S book on "Pauperism" is to be published in a week.

THE *Athenæum* understands that an edition of Shakespeare's plays, for school use, edited by several of the Rugby masters, is in preparation. Four of these plays have already appeared separately, and "Much Ado about Nothing" is at present in the press.

FIFTY candidates offer themselves for election this session into the Royal Society. From this number 15 will be selected by the Council, and recommended for election next June.

THE sale of Sir John Simeon's library last week, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodges, realised a total of £3,509 18s. 6d.

MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

IN the *Gentleman's*, the place of honour is held by the author of "Festus," who contributes a poem called "Life Recluse," containing nearly 300 lines. Although perhaps a little too didactic, it is a powerful composition. Here is a verse that may be taken as the text:—

> "Let merchants, rich in worldly gear,
> Their gains redouble, year by year;
> Delve these the gold Australia yields;
> Reap those the Afric's gem-dewed fields;
> Fall rank, fall pomp, to other's lot;
> Lands, honours, funds;—I crave them not.
> I only ask the sky, the sea;
> And sweetest, thy dear company."

While the following will show the boldness and the vigour with which the author works out his theme:—

> "Let hostile sophists, skilled to twist
> Vast yarns of intellectual mist,
> Prove this, no matter; that, no mind;
> Vice, virtue, genius, sun-gas fined
> More, less; to give belief the lie,
> Preach faith in infidelity;
> And, while propounding Nature's laws,
> Ignore their legislative cause:
> Let learnèd lecturers time's long rolls
> Ransack, to prove earth's loftiest souls
> Dust-kinned from those premundane days
> When space nought showed save shimmering haze;
> We, humbler wits, the creed would claim
> Which gives to God, a Father's name;
> And us, the trust,—if wrong, forgiven—
> That soul hath rise, and end, in heaven.

The best narrative in the number is "The Fall of Paris," a diary of the Prussian occupation of Versailles, by a British Resident—the "British Resident," we believe, being a friend of Dr. Russell's. "Malvina" is concluded. It is announced that a series of papers will be commenced next month on "The Comic Writers of England," by Charles Cowden Clarke.

"The United States of Europe," a lecture delivered before the Peace Society by Professor Seeley, is reproduced in *Macmillan's*. There is a paper on "The Natural Theology of the Future," and a long poem on "Art as an Aim in Life;" but the most attractive contribution is that by Mr. Edwin Goadby, "England's Defence against Herself." The writer protests against the cry that England is growing feeble and is not heeded, or rather not respected, by the Powers. Here is a part of the Defence:—

"Let me glance for a while at one or two fallacies which meet us at every turn. It is said that our position in Europe has declined. I deny it, resolutely and emphatically. Our advice is unheeded, we are told. We whisper where we ought to thunder. Let us see if it be so. When the question of Prince Leopold's candidature came up, and proved so distasteful to France, what did we do? We used our influence to induce Prussia to remove the stumbling-block, and, virtually, it was removed, not because Prussia feared a war with France, but because she respected the counsels and the friendship of England. Bullying would have been out of place, and would have effected nothing. France was reminded that England could not sanction war upon such a pretext. Napoleon's friendship for us would have compelled him to listen, but for his constant intrigues with the war-party, and the national antagonism his inspired journals had aroused. Our advice was rejected, and France suffers for it. Has this destroyed the soundness or the wisdom of our diplomacy? Belgium seemed threatened. In spite of our reduced armaments, we secured the ratification of a new and temporary treaty, and yet long before our 20,000 men could have been recruited, or we could have landed an efficient force, either France or Germany could have proceeded to despoil Belgium, preparatory to final annexation or division. Take the Russian case. Prince Gortschakoff selected his opportunity and despatched his missive. If it be right to say that he would never have penned such a document but for our manifest weakness, it is equally right to say that he would never have despatched it at all, but proceeded to act against the special clauses of the Treaty of 1856 he complained of, had he not been certain that we should fight. At any other time the tone of the despatch might have been different—we owe much of that to the patriotic shriekers whose screams may easily be taken by shallow foreigners for the voice of English public feeling—but its fate would have been precisely the same. Take another case—the German complaints as to our non-benevolent neutrality. These kind of reproaches are to be expected. They are, in so many words, a tribute to our power. A strong neutral Power, as Machiavelli reminded the Ambassador at Rome, for Leo X., 'ought to calculate upon the hatred of the conquered and the contempt of the conqueror,' but it can 'laugh at hatred if it can preserve itself from contempt.' Germany was no doubt disappointed at our attitude from the first clear danger of war, but her grumbling cannot be construed into contempt, and we have no right to assume, from newspaper virulence, that Germany is seriously disaffected towards us, any more than we have to assume that the United States is permanently hostile to this country because the war-claims are still unsettled, and General Butler truckles to Fenians and demagogues. We may be disliked on the Continent, but this dislike does not proceed from any belief in our impotence or our timidity. When England comes to be pitied instead of being abused, to be passed by in silence instead of being solicited for aid and counsel in serious emergencies, we may consider that to be a fact which at present is only a very sorry fiction. The dislike of other European nations is half envy and half fear. England sits so securely on her island-throne, is so rich and prosperous, and so far removed from frontier squabbles, and the infectious influence of the revolutionary movement, that those who do not bid for our sympathy or beg for our assistance are disposed to grumble at our severity and to arouse our choler."

Tinsleys' has an article on "Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Poet," who is compared with Shakespeare, to the disadvantage of the latter! The writer says the sonnets of Mr. Rossetti are "an unexampled perfection," and that "to them all others in our language must give place—not excepting our two other greatest works in sonnets—Shakespeare's and Mrs. Browning's." The writer argues that Shakespeare's sonnets are not sonnets to begin with, and would be "beyond the contest for supremacy" if they were. It is waste of time to point out the absurdity of these "odious comparisons." We could understand Artemus Ward scribbling "criticism" of this kind as "sarkastic" nonsense, and should enjoy it. Let the writer remember that Shakespeare has said "*Great* men may jest with saints, 'tis wit in them, but in the *less* foul profanation."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE hon. secretary of the Tonic Sol-fa Teachers' Association writes to the *Times* with reference to Mr. Forster's statement in the debate on the Revised Code that a reason for music being omitted as an extra subject is the very small number of schools presented last year. The correspondent says this is to be explained by the circumstance that the old notation is very difficult for children to learn, so that but few teachers are prepared to take the trouble with it. When about 18 months since the Tonic Sol-fa method was admitted on the same footing as the old notation, the Tonic Sol-fa College immediately commenced sending out circulars explaining the method, with copies of books, &c., to all the schools in the country receiving Government aid. The remaining circulars were not sent out until December last, and every day the secretary is receiving letters from all parts of the country asking for information. The hon. secretary says he has not the least doubt that the number of schools which would have been presented this year would have been very large.

AT Shanghai dramatic and musical performances meet with considerable encouragement. A paper of the settlement reports on the 10th of January:—The Amateur Dramatic Club gave their 24 performances at the Lyceum Theatre, when "Jocrisse the Juggler" and "The Turkish Bath" were performed before a comfortably full house.—The Club Concordia (since the Beethoven Anniversary) has brought forward nothing except a Saturday evening "free and easy," which was largely availed of by the members and their friends.—The Grand Imperial Circus of Constantinople have decided to take their departure for Hong Kong. Their farewell performance was given on the 7th. The Chinese have taken horse acting into favour, and nightly thronged the canvas pavilion to witness the wonderful feats of M. Soullier's troup, which cleared over 10,000 dols. by their performances in Shanghai.

THE Globe Theatre will open at Easter, under the management of Messrs. Mansell. Opera-bouffe is to be the principal attraction.

THE lease of the Holborn Theatre is for sale.

IT is said that M. Raphael Félix, the energetic director of the French Plays, has now engaged the Lyceum.

MR. ROBERTSON'S will has been sworn under £5,000.

THE report that Mr. J. S. Clarke has taken the Holborn Theatre is contradicted.

HERR JOACHIM is sitting for his portrait to Mr. Charles Hallé, jun., a rising portrait painter, and son of the eminent pianist.

THE *Musical Standard* says that Mdlle. Nilsson will return to Europe shortly from the United States, and that Mdlle. Ilma de Murska and Wienawski, the violinist, are going out West.

MR. PHELPS will play *Mephistophiles* in "Faust," on Easter Monday.

IT is said that Mrs. Rousby is suffering from a very painful malady, so that it is extremely doubtful whether "Joan of Arc" will be produced.

THE *Orchestra* regrets to hear that the Opera Bouffe Company has not been a profitable speculation.

A CHARMING waltz has been composed by Miss Wilberforce, niece of the Bishop of Winchester.

A NEW comedietta by Mr. Thayer Smith will shortly be produced at the Court Theatre.

MR. JAS. WILLIAM Howard, connected for many years with the Victoria Theatre, and more recently with the Queen's, died on the 2nd March, aged 62, having played *William* in "As You Like It" on the previous evening.

MR. and Mrs. Howard Paul attracted 6,000 persons in two performances at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, last week.

MISS LYDIA MAITLAND will reopen the Globe Theatre shortly.

"TO Oblige Benson" has completed a run of 112 consecutive nights at the St. James's Theatre.

MISS JULIA MATTHEWS has been delighting the Bradford folk as *Dick Whittington*.

FRENCH REFUGEES LEAVING ENGLAND.

YES, the lady in the foreground of our sketch at the Charing Cross Railway Station is the same interesting Frenchwoman whom we encountered marketing in Soho. Readers of the *Illustrated Midland News* will remember the picture. It was hard, sad times with Madame then. Monsieur, her husband, was locked up in Paris, and in all manner of danger: in peril of Prussian shells, in danger of starvation. Now, he is once more by her side. He has come to carry her home to their beloved Paris; but the fuss and excitement of Charing Cross has ruffled his temper. Madame wishes him to carry her bag. Unreasonable being, does she not see that he has quite enough to do without further encumbrance? The stolid, good-natured French servant looks on patiently as she did in Soho, and as she will during many another domestic incident, we trust, in the future. The gentleman in the spectacles, examining a luggage label, it is to be hoped will find his portmanteau before the train is off. The demonstrative passenger close by is arguing the vexed question of cab fares with a perfidious Son of Albion, who you may be sure will get the best of any customer who puts himself into such a terrible passion as Monsieur in the picture. The subject of French Refugees "homeward bound" supplies the theme of our leading article on the second page.

MARAVILLA COCOA FOR BREAKFAST.—The *Globe* says—Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, delicate aroma, and all the concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.—Sold in packets only, by all grocers. Sole proprietors, Taylor Brothers, London. [272

"I have suffered from indigestion and biliousness many years and never received any benefit from medicines I had taken for it until I tried Perry Davis's Pain Killer, which proved, before I had used one bottle, entirely efficacious. I have also recommended it to many friends suffering from neuralgia, &c., who have used it with the same beneficial results. J. L. HAYLOCK, 16, *Huntingdon Street, Manchester, July,* 1867.—To P. Davis & Son."

FACEACHE, TOOTHACHE, TIC DOLOREUX.—ADAM SMITH'S NEURALGINE effects a certain cure.—Depôt, 39, Ann-street. Sold by all Chemists; and Gare, Green, Bagott, of Dudley. [107

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COUNTRY LIFE.

OUR notes, memoranda, and quotations in this column will be, as a rule, neither of specially national nor of specially local importance. They will be selected by way of illustrating public, social, and intellectual life in various parts of the kingdom outside the metropolis, and we shall seek to throw the light of our lantern, sooner or later, on every corner of the land, however remote, and however quiet and unobtrusive.

The Free Library question is moving the minds of the people of Bath, but moving them rather slowly. The Town Council have resolved, by a very small majority, to request the Mayor to convene a public meeting, to determine whether or not the Free Libraries Act shall be put in force. On the opposition to this scheme the *Bath Express* comments freely. The minority sought to save the pockets of the ratepayers the additional halfpenny or penny in the pound.

> "And this," says the journal, "is called economy! Yes, and so it will be when profligacy is cheaper than virtue. In the age in which we live, no city can, with any regard to its best interests, dispense with any agency that may be the means of improving the morals or cultivating the minds of its inhabitants. Wherever free libraries have been tried, and they are to be found in all parts of England, they have been attended with the most beneficial results to the community."

The local editor is right. In these days of Education Acts and School Board rates the country cannot afford, as a mere matter of pounds, shillings, and pence, to keep books out of the reach of those who may be induced to read them. There is learning and culture, as well as natural beauty, in the city of Bath. Let the authorities look to it that the learning and culture go down to the lower ranks, and develop that sense of beauty which is one of the safeguards of morality and honourable life.

Foxhunting on Dartmoor must be breakneck work, but neither granite nor bog has any terrors for the ardent sportsman. From a Plymouth paper we cull the following characteristic description of a run over the moor with Mr. Trelawny's hounds:—

> "Well, sir, the meet was at Dowsland Barn, and, as a fine old fox of my acquaintance has lately taken to wandering away towards Leather Tor, I thought it just possible he might be there that morning. And sure enough there he was. The hounds were no sooner thrown into Leather Tor than a 'Holla' from Dick tells the field he has slipped away. The hounds are soon laid on, and open merrily on the scent—'My Friend,' thinks I, 'you have got your work cut out for you this time, any how'—and he seemed to be of the same opinion, for he pointed straight for his home at Great Mis Tor. Turning over Peak Hill he crossed the Princetown-road and went at a good pace over Leydon Tor; here, however, he turned sharp round, and, making for Harter Tor again, crossed the road and got down into the pits, in the narrow valley of the Mew River, just above where the Devonport leat crosses it. He did not stop there, but mounted the steep hill on the opposite side, and then turned down the valley through the inclosures as if intending to make Sheepstor his goal. If, however, he had been wavering up to this time, he here appeared to make up his mind that a bold course was the best, so pointing his head once more to the Moor he turned back over Down Tor, which he scorned to enter, and made towards Tor Royal. Princetown heaves in sight, and at that pace will soon be reached. I am puzzled at the tactics of the fox, but he now turns sharply to the left, and makes straight back again to Harter Tor, having King Tor before him, and Great Mis Tor looming in the distance. On they follow after him. The fox had gone straight on, shaping his course homewards, but the hounds had been lost to sight in the dip of the hill. I followed him and could see that he was about to pay the penalty of his long detour and over-confidence in the morning. Still he was a brave, gallant fellow, and passed the 'Holts' in King Tor, as if determined to reach home or die. And had not luck been against him he might perhaps have saved his life, but Mr. Leamon, thrown out at Down Tor Wall, made his way with Boxall and the gallant Captain round by Princetown, shrewdly guessing that Mis Tor might be his point after all, and they came across the pack, which had checked in the Granite Quarry mires. Casting them rapidly forward the line was hit off again, and the hounds, cheered on vigorously by Boxall, gained rapidly on the fox. Still he faced that last long hill leading up to Mis Tor, but, poor fellow, being beaten, and the hounds gaining on him fast, he could strain no further, and, turning down towards the River Walkham, crossed it, and was pulled down in the open between Staple Tor and Mis Tor.

There are people at Bowness who go to "Penny Readings," and, to quote a complainant, who writes to a local journal on the subject:—

> "Appearing to think they are hid from the surveillance of authoritative eyes, annoy others with impunity."

A gentleman, it appears, read a paper, of which the authority quoted above says:—

> "If it was lengthy, it *merited general forbearance* from its interesting nature, of which we could just catch fragments through the incessant whispering, stamping, and loud talking that pervaded."

Penny Readings are, no doubt, excellent exercises, alike for readers and listeners, but it is unfortunate for both when the matter, original or selected, merits "forbearance." "I am glad to add," says the local correspondent, "that the paper was ultimately concluded." So, no doubt, were the restless audience who so misconducted themselves while the duration of the reading was yet uncertain and its ending problematical.

There is a Christian Young Men's Association at Dover, which has condemned our venerable and good-humoured friend *Punch*. A debate, it appears, was held on the question whether or not *Punch* should lie on the table of the reading-room. We quote the following facts regarding this singular event from the *Dover Express*:—

> "About 40 members were present, of whom 28 voted—the numbers being, for the retention of *Punch* 13, against 15. The motion for the presence of *Punch* in the reading-room was therefore declared to be negatived. Among the opponents of the motion were the Mayor (Mr. E. Knocker) and the president (Mr. W. R. Mowll). The Mayor was the most earnest, and at the same time the most eloquent opponent of the introduction of *Punch*, believing it to be a publication contemptuous of religious influences, if not absolutely hostile to them. Under these circumstances, he regarded as anomalous its introduction to the reading-room of the Christian Young Men's Association, believing that whatever did not tend to promote the growth of Christ in the minds and hearts of the members was in a certain degree inimical to their real prosperity and benefit. The president triumphantly produced a back number of *Punch*, containing a humorous illustration of an old lady imparting to a sympathising friend the fact that, although she permitted Jemima, the cook, to go to chapel three times a day, she discharged her duties in the kitchen no better, arguing that this was a sneer at religion."

We trust our wicked but witty contemporary will feel the humiliation of his position, and that this rebuke of the Christian Young Men's Association of Dover will bring him to a sense of the sins which disgrace his grey hairs.

The Registrar-General has done wisely in availing himself of the opportunity afforded by the issue of the census instructions to impress upon local authorities the importance of properly naming streets and numbering houses. Note what a member of the Town Council says on the subject in relation to the city of Salisbury:—

> "Some of the alleys, &c., in the city had no names, others had two or three, and others had names which he thought might very properly be altered. A large proportion of the houses in some quarters required to be numbered, and much inconvenience was felt when canvassing had to be done."

Sojourners in the ancient Wiltshire capital will confirm the truth of this gentleman's statement and express their obligations to him for his frank acknowledgment of those defects. We ought to add that the Council resolved to take steps to provide a remedy.

The microscope, we infer from a paragraph in a country paper, is an instrument not liable to political or theological bias. At Margate a "Microscopical Club" has been founded. "The principles upon which this club is formed," says the reporter of the proceedings, "augur well for permanent success;" apropos of which we have an extract from the speech of a gentleman, who said:—

> "He was asked a fortnight ago whether he would take a prominent position in a Microscopical Club in connection with the Church Institute. Although he was a Churchman he at once refused to encourage the fettering of science, or the humblest lover of science, by any denominational, political, or social restriction whatever; but added that if a club could be formed, which men of all religious and political opinions might unhesitatingly join, without distinction of rank, he would gladly give to it his most active and earnest support."

We cannot refrain from expressing our concurrence in the excellent sentiment, beautifully worded, with which the paragraph is brought to a conclusion:—

> "We congratulate the town on the foundation on such a basis of a society where men of all parties may meet on common ground, and derive mutual pleasure and advantage from the agreeable study of the beautiful works of nature."

On the rights of woman, apropos of the Torpey case, the *Western Times* makes the following amusing editorial remarks:—

> "Miss Lydia Becker is coming into the West to advocate the 'Women's cause,' but we do think that, after the achievements of Mrs. Torpey with the jewellers' man, some securities should be demanded touching their behaviour when they are elected, as they will be, no doubt—for women always contrive to get, somehow or other, that which they have set their hearts on. Mrs. Torpey showed a dexterity in applying anæsthetics which a doctor's assistant might envy; and Mrs. Torpey is not the only woman who is gifted with coolness and resolution to effect her purpose. Suppose half a dozen women of similar determination of character were returned to Parliament—and suppose they were to pounce upon the Speaker with their anæsthetics at some supreme moment of importance to the Constitution—where would be our liberties while they were taking these liberties with the sacred principles of representative rights? The jury who tried Mrs. Torpey must themselves have had a twist of the handkerchief before they went into the box, for, being most of them married men, they must have known that it is a fiction of law to assume that women are so terribly under the control of their husbands as Mrs. Torpey's counsel pretended. But the jury acquitted Mrs. Torpey on grounds which, as married men, most of them must have known to be false, and we think that Sir John Coleridge, as one of the legal guardians of the Constitution, might have given us some comfort of assurance that in the event of women getting into Parliament some protection would be provided for the Speaker so that determined women should not be able to get at him with their anæsthetics at the moment when he was about to declare 'The Noes have it!'"

The *Lancaster Guardian*, not without a certain tenderness of treatment, rebukes the Town Council of Lancaster for refusing to pass a resolution in favour of the establishment of a School Board in that town:—

> "The decision of the Council was based upon puerile grounds, and it will not raise that body in the estimation of the community when they find the reasons assigned for a course of inaction. 'Let us wait and see what other people do,' was the burden of discussion by the opponents of the resolution. This is a pusillanimous and undignified retreat from an obvious duty, for surely we are as much called upon as any other district to offer our contribution to the solution of the difficulties which may beset the introduction of a new system. In the meantime children are deprived of the blessings of education, and we are enlisting more recruits into the armies of vice and ignorance."

Shakespeare's birthday will be celebrated at Stratford-on-Avon this year.

> "The Shakespeare Society of Birmingham," says the *Stratford Herald*, "which counts among its members men of the highest literary talent, will join the Stratfordians on the festive occasion."
>
> "The society mentioned in this extract," adds the *Birmingham Morning News*, "is the Shakespeare Club, and we understand that the Mayor of Stratford is in communication with the president of the club on the subject of this celebration. The birthday of the poet falling this year on Sunday, the Birmingham dinner will be given on Saturday, the 22nd, and the Stratford dinner on Monday, the 24th."

LICHFIELD.

GRAY towers reflecting their age and grandeur in a clear pool, designed as if for nothing but a splendid mirror. There is no more striking or picturesque building than Lichfield Cathedral, viewed from the point selected by our artist.

If we may trust tradition, the spot on which Lichfield stands has a claim to be regarded as one of the most sacred in our island. During the persecution which raged in the beginning of the fourth century, under Dioclesian and Maximinian, it is said that a thousand Christian martyrs were here put to death. A field in the neighbourhood—still bearing the name of Christian Field—is pointed out as the scene of this slaughter, and etymologists have found a memorial of the same event in the name of the town itself, contending that Lichfield signifies, in Saxon, the "Field of the Dead." Dr. Johnson—himself a native of Lichfield—has recorded the derivation in his dictionary. Other writers, however, have given different interpretations of the term. In the time of the Saxons Staffordshire was a part of the extensive and powerful kingdom of Mercia, which, according to Bede, was Christianised about the middle of the seventh century, upon its conquest by Oswy, King of Northumberland. Lichfield is said to have been erected into a bishopric in 656, the person first appointed to preside over the see being Diuma. His immediate successors were Cellach, Trumhere, Jaruman, and Ceadda, commonly called St. Chad, who was consecrated in 669, and held the bishopric for two years. On account of his piety he obtained great renown, and for many ages after his death a miraculous atmosphere was believed to surround the tomb that held his remains. The first cathedral is supposed to have been begun by his predecessor Jaruman, but it was not completed till the year 700, in the time of Bishop Hedda. About the end of the eighth century the influence of King Offa obtained from the Pope the erection of Lichfield into an archbishopric; but it only retained the dignity for two or three years. Originally the diocese was of great extent, comprehending nearly the half of England.

Lichfield Cathedral cannot vie in architectural grandeur with those of Lincoln and York and several others in England, but it has great beauties both in external appearance and in its interior. It makes no great show when seen from a distance, but it possesses a great advantage in being situated in an open space, enabling the spectator to obtain from the immediate neighbourhood nearly a perfect view of it on every side. It stands on a spot which is elevated above the city, and surrounded by a wall, which in former times was fortified. The finest parts of the Cathedral are the west front and the Lady Chapel, the painted glass in the windows of which were brought from the chapel of the nunnery of Herckenrode, in Liége. The church contains a considerable number of tombs. Among those of modern date is one to the memory of Dr. Johnson, and another to the memory of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who was also a native of Lichfield.

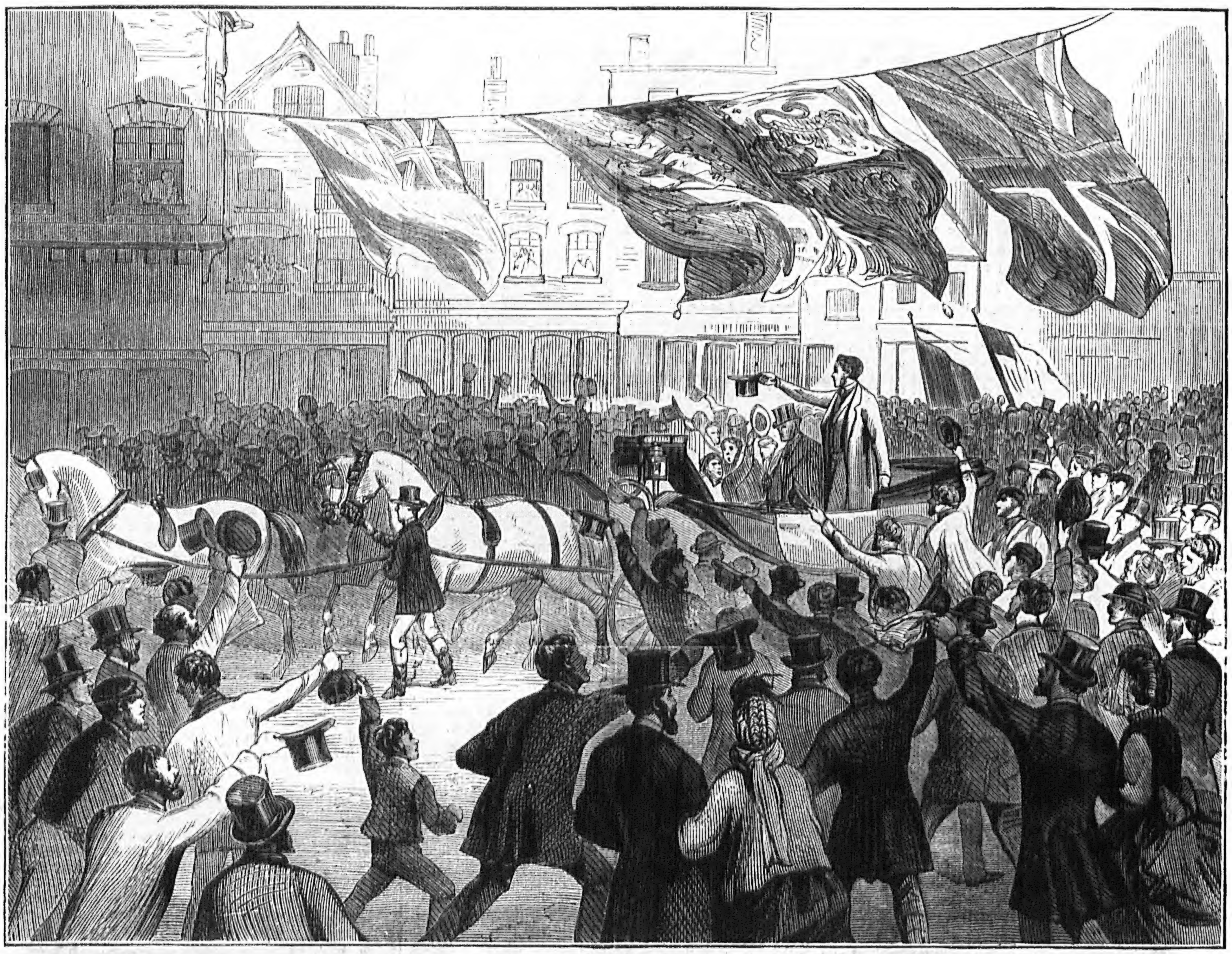
PITCH AND TOSS.

OUR picture is from a sketch in the Grassmarket, Edinburgh. The locality, and the group of street gamins, will be at once recognised by any of our readers who know the shady places of the modern Athens. Although the parochial system of Scotland has done a great deal in the cause of education, it has still left thousands of young Arabs, such as those depicted by Mr. Lawson, to educate themselves. The result is not complimentary to our civilisation, nor is it profitable to the ratepayers. The Education Act of 1870 for England is the first step of modern days towards striking at the root of crime and pauperism. We think Scotland cannot do better than accept a similar measure. The schoolmaster would soon clear the streets, and give to industry and civilisation the children who at the present time are simply matriculating for a future of crime. Let us hope that better days are in store for the neglected youth of our large cities. Perhaps the artist will suffer by the change. Poverty is picturesque. The boys sketched by Mr. Lawson, for example, make a far more striking and characteristic group than could be got out of a throng of ordinary school children. Pitch and toss is a favourite pastime, not only in Scotland, but in all districts of England, with this difference, that Sunday is the favourite day in England for pitch and toss, whilst over the Border the Sabbath is more respected, if not in reality, at least as far as appearances go. The Grassmarket was formerly the scene of public executions in Edinburgh, but it is now used for the sale of corn and cattle. John Porteus was hanged here to a dyer's pole. He fired on a mob of persons who attempted to rescue a smuggler on his way to the gallows. His conduct was adjudged to be unwarrantable, and he was condemned, but the King pardoning him, the mob took the law into their own hands and hanged him. Readers of the "Heart of Midlothian" will remember Sir Walter Scott's graphic account of the incident. The site of the gallows is simply indicated by a cross in the pavement.

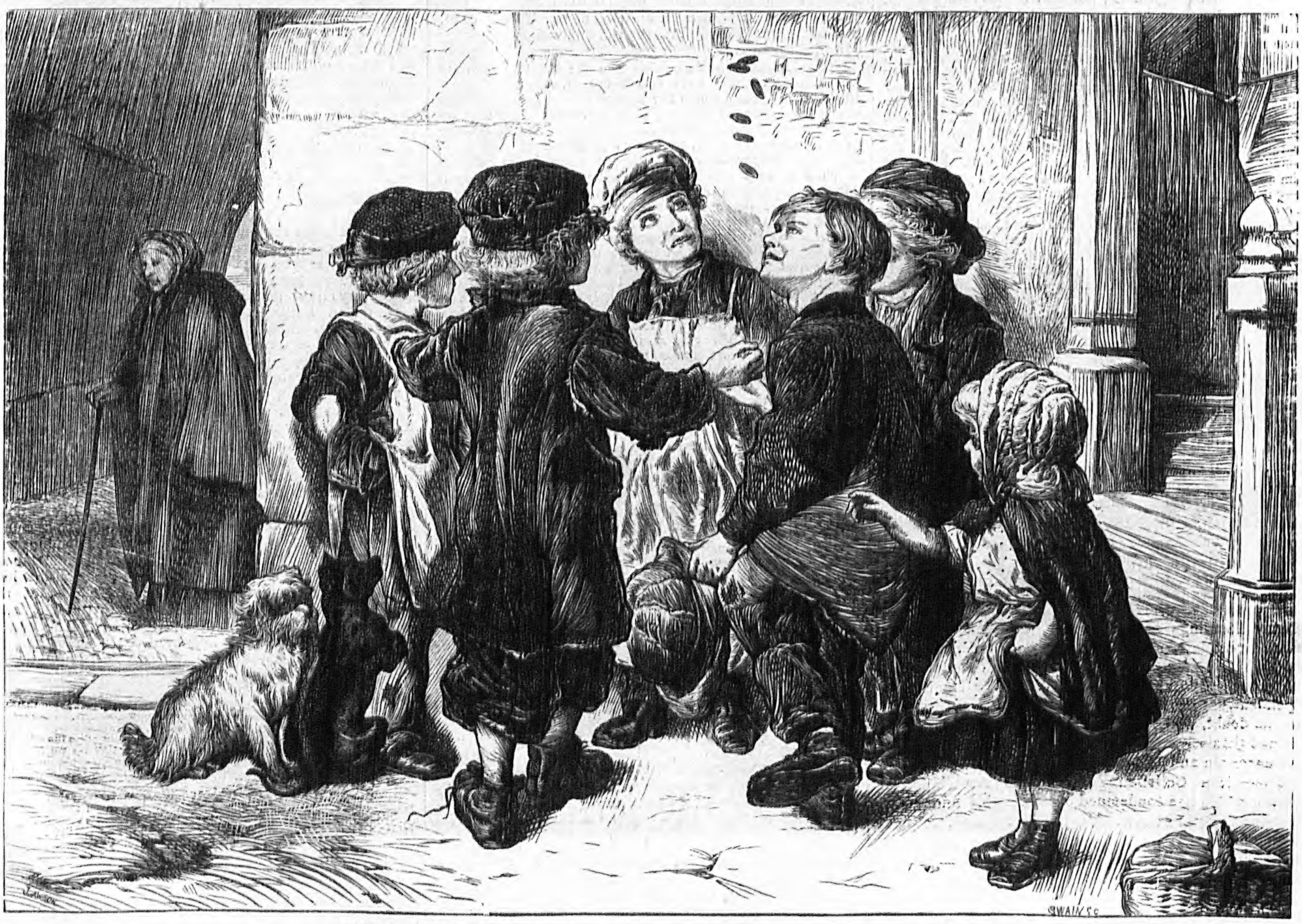
MARAVILLA COCOA FOR BREAKFAST.—The *Globe* says—Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, delicate aroma, and all the concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.—Sold in packets only, by all grocers. Sole proprietors, Taylor Brothers, London. [272

PATENT TEETH ON SOFT GUMS.—Mr. WILLIAM J. WATSON, Surgeon Dentist, 16, Newhall Street, Birmingham, begs to inform the inhabitants of the Midland Counties that he is the SOLE INVENTOR and DISCOVERER of a new system of fixing PATENT TEETH on SOFT GUMS, and he being the actual Maker, is enabled to supply Teeth *at about one-third the usual charges*. Single Teeth from 3s. 6d. each; Sets from £2 10s., including all charges. Perfectly fitted at one visit. Attendance daily from nine a.m. till eight p.m. Consultation free. [164

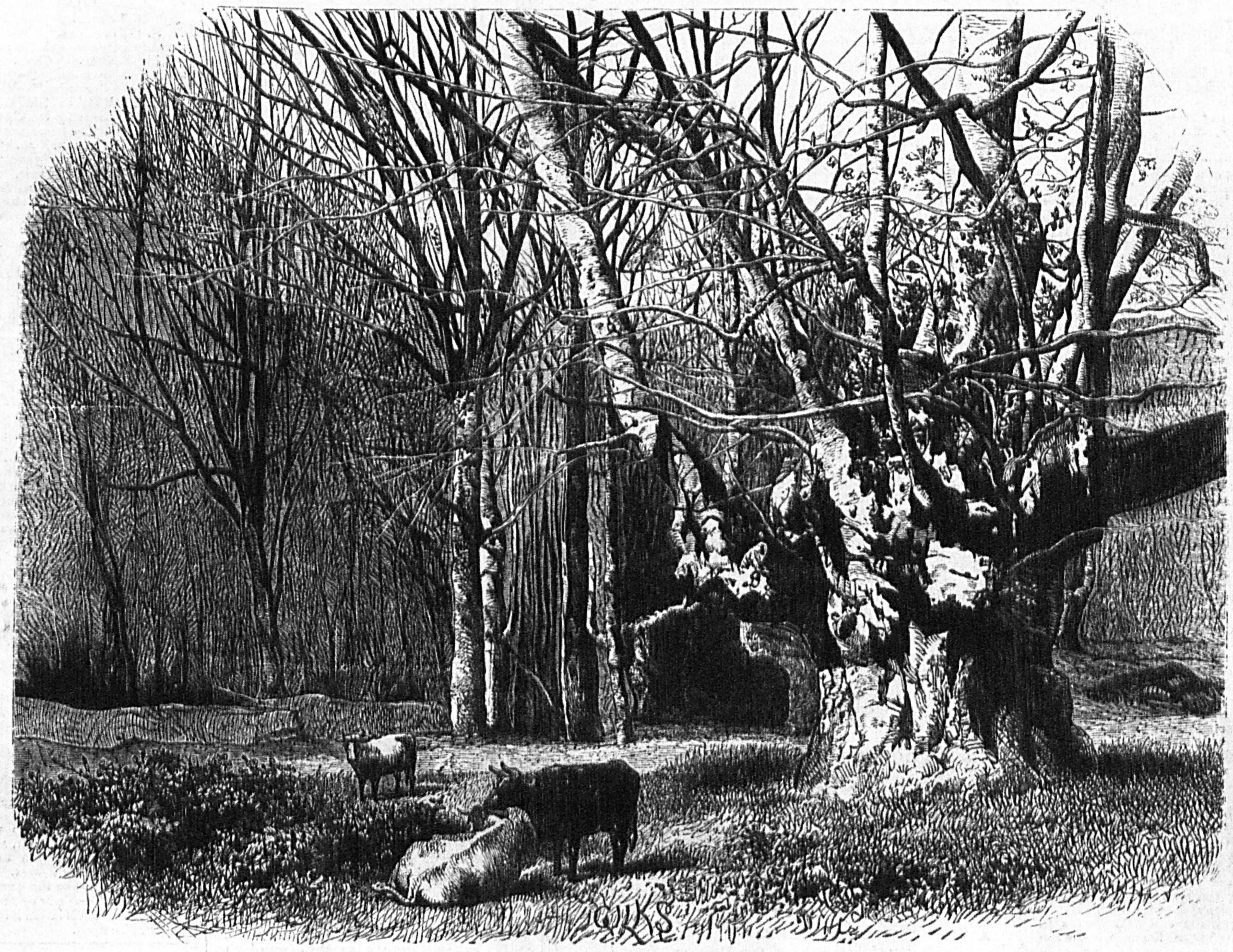
IMPORTANT.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. Twenty-five pe cent. saved in value. [24



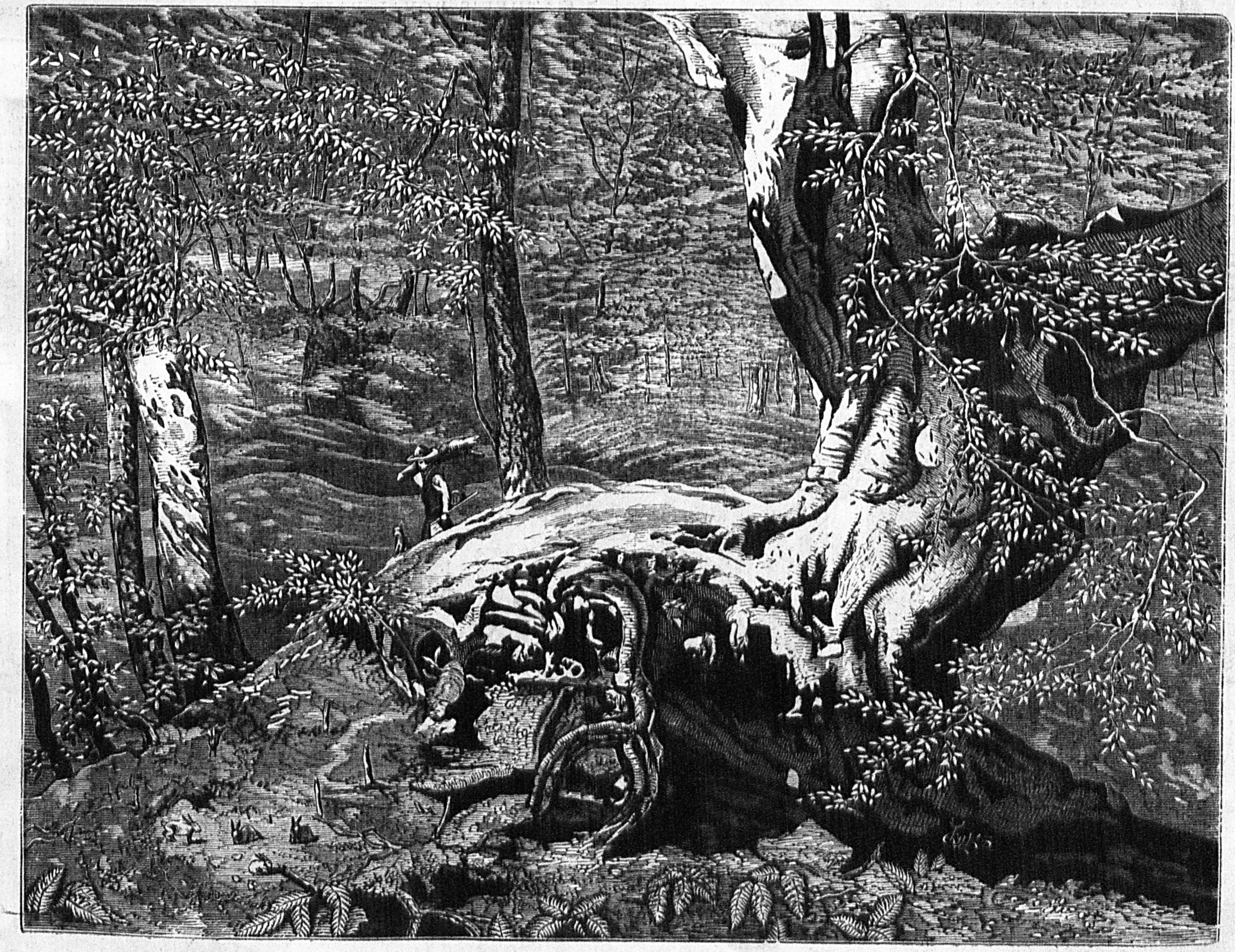
THE NORWICH ELECTION PETITION.—Release of Mr. Hardiment.



PITCH AND TOSS.—A Sketch in the Grassmarket, Edinburgh.



THE BURNHAM BEECHES.—Sketched by T. Gilks.



THE BURNHAM BEECHES.—After M'Callam.

HELP FOR PARIS WORKMEN

COMMITTEE.

Blanchard Jerrold, Esq., Reform Club, and 160, Rue de Rome, Chairman.
Francis Fuller, Esq., 3, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
Captain Lynch, C.B., 6, Rue Royale, Paris, and Athenæum Club.
T. Marsh Nelson, Esq., 150, Piccadilly.
Dr. James Rogers, President of the Poor Law Medical Officers' Association.
The Rev. Henry Solly, Grove House, Hampstead.
McCullagh Torrens, Esq., M.P., 49, St. George's Road, S.W.

The following statement of a plan by which we may extend a brotherly hand to the working men of Paris, and, at the same time, lay the foundations of a national institution that will extend incalculable benefits to the wage-classes of our own community, has been submitted to the employers and the employed of the Midlands by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, through the columns of the Illustrated Midland News:—

"I venture to set forth a plan I have arranged, whereby the working men of England may do a noble service to their suffering brethren of Paris, and at the same time lay, on a broad national scale, the foundations of an institution that will strike at the root of one of the causes of the widespread poverty by which society suffers. In 1863 I was engaged throughout the year in investigations of the condition of the Paris poor, and in an examination of the State and private machinery by which they were helped. In the course of my labours I came upon an institution, the object of which was to advance money to workmen. 'This institution,' it was stated in the prospectus, 'is established to help the intelligent and honest working man. Loans made to the worker when he is in distress reanimate his courage and make him thrifty. Unfortunately, probity, economical habits, industry, and moral guarantees, are often all the workman has to offer his employer. But these are not enough.' The object of the society was to afford material guarantees to the honest workman who has not got them. One special object of the society is to grant loans to workmen for the purchase of instruments, tools, or utensils, which are the first necessaries of their trade or of their home; and to give assistance to them in any temporary or accidental difficulty. The directors soon had proof that their plan would be attended with the happiest possible results. It bridged over many of the little difficulties which often destroy the career of working men. It kept workmen from the bureau of benevolence and the asylum, and directed them to the Savings Bank and the Mutual Benefit Society. I pass over the constitution of the society—to come at once to its spirit. When a working man applies for assistance, he must be supported by two witnesses, who will attest to his identity, and declare that he is a man of well-regulated life, and that he really needs assistance. These two witnesses must be intimate friends of the applicant, and inhabitants of the commune in which he dwells. The society is content to take their truth as witnesses for sole guarantee that the money lent will be returned. They are not asked to incur the least responsibility before the law. At the present time £20 (500 francs) is the maximum loan that is granted. The local committees can grant loans to the extent of £8 only. These loans, which are granted only to borrowers who have resided a year in the commune from which they address their demand, must be paid within three years, together with interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. But the time is extended in cases of illness or of departures on military duties. The repayments of the loans granted are made by the borrower through the savings banks. The children of defaulters and the heirs of a borrower who has died without having repaid his loan are not admitted to the benefits of the society until they have liquidated the unpaid debt.

"The advantages of a society like this are obvious; charity is here shown helping those who are most willing to help themselves. It cannot be said that the organisation of the society has the least tendency to pauperise the working classes. On the contrary, it helps only those workmen who are able to show that they lead a regular life, and who can bring two intimate friends to prove that their misfortunes are not the results of their vices. The dignity of the honest workman who has fallen into a difficulty is not hurt by the idea that he has become an object of charity, since he understands that the money the society advances him is to be repaid. He may, indeed, be proud of having obtained a loan, since it is a proof that the society has faith in his honour and that of his friends.

"Let me add that this society has thriven now in Paris for many years, and that although very large sums of money have been lent through it to workmen the loss is almost *nil*, while the fund has been constantly on the increase.

"But in the presence of the awful calamities which have paralysed Paris commerce, the society will not be able to afford the relief of timely loans to one in a hundred of those who will need them. I propose, then, that the employers and the employed of England shall at once raise a fund which shall, in the first instance, be distributed in loans to the necessitous working men of Paris and the Banlieue, under the regulations of the Paris Society; and that this fund, as it returns to England, shall be applied in establishing a National Loan to Labour Association, the object of which will be to rescue poor men from the tyrannies, temptations, and overwhelming exactions of the beershop and other loan societies, which are now one of the curses of the body social, and which help in a sensible degree to spread pauperism, by striking the wage-earner in the moment of misfortune.

"The Illustrated Midland News—circulating in the greatest centres of British industry—will carry this proposition where, I feel confident, it will be welcomed; and I hereby invite all who desire to co-operate in the work to address me at the Birmingham or London office of the paper.

"I have the honour to remain, Sir,
"Your faithful servant,
"Blanchard Jerrold.
"Reform Club, February 15, 1871."

On this proposition the Editor of the Illustrated Midland News made the following comments:—

"Most heartily do we commend Mr. Jerrold's suggestion to the attention of those to whom it is addressed. No Englishman is better acquainted with the life and habits and struggles of the working men of Paris than is the gentleman to whom we are indebted for this letter, and there are not many who have studied so long and so carefully the wants and aspirations of the English workman. We hear a good deal about the international co-operation of artisans for political purposes; here is an opportunity for imitating that social and material co-operation between the toilers of one nation and those of another, upon which will depend, much more than upon anything that can be done jointly in questions of governments and constitutions, the future well-being and well-doing of that class throughout Europe. It is a happy thing that such a movement should begin with the impulse of benevolence and sympathy, merging afterwards into an organisation in strict keeping with the movement that is making silent but rapid progress in this country, by whose machinery those who work are gradually gaining an interest in the capital employed in the trade and manufacture by which they earn their daily bread. We shall be very happy to be in any way the medium between Mr. Jerrold and the working classes of England in the carrying out of this admirable proposal.

A Committee is now in course of formation, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Jerrold, to carry out this help for Paris Workmen—that, in the end, will be solid, sustaining help for English Workmen also—in the shape of a

NATIONAL LOAN TO LABOUR ASSOCIATION.

Communications and subscriptions are earnestly requested, addressed to Mr. James Bradley, Secretary of the Help for Paris Workmen Fund, at the Offices of the Illustrated Newspaper—

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But they grew tired long ago, and I saw them sink to rest,
With folded hands, and brows of snow on the green earth's mother breast."
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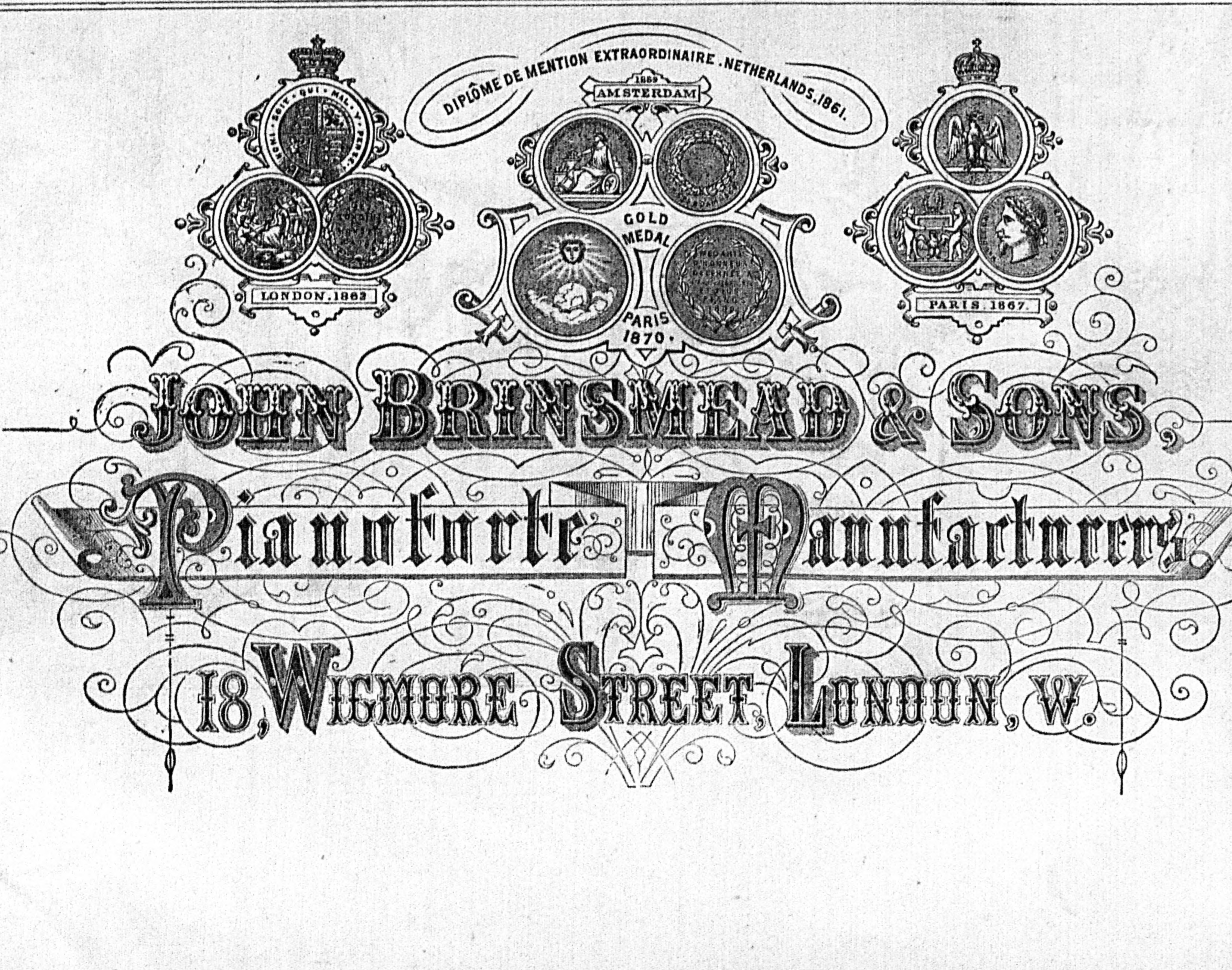

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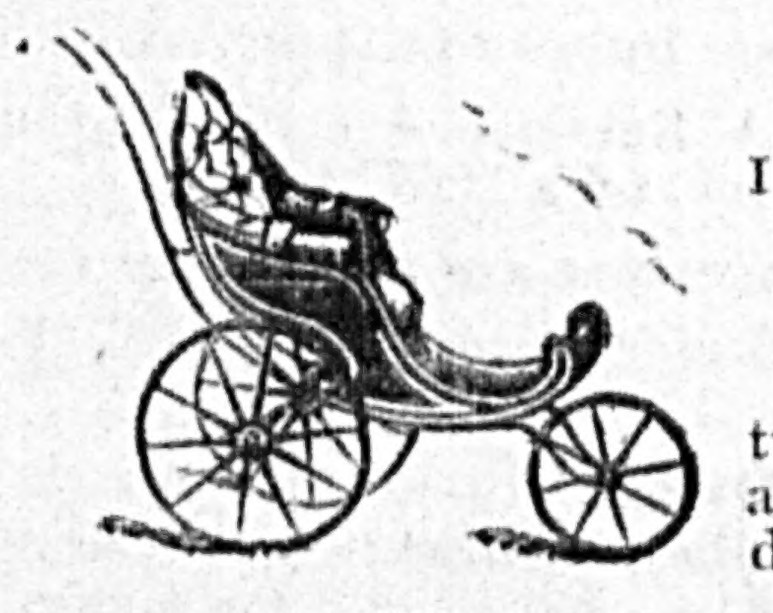

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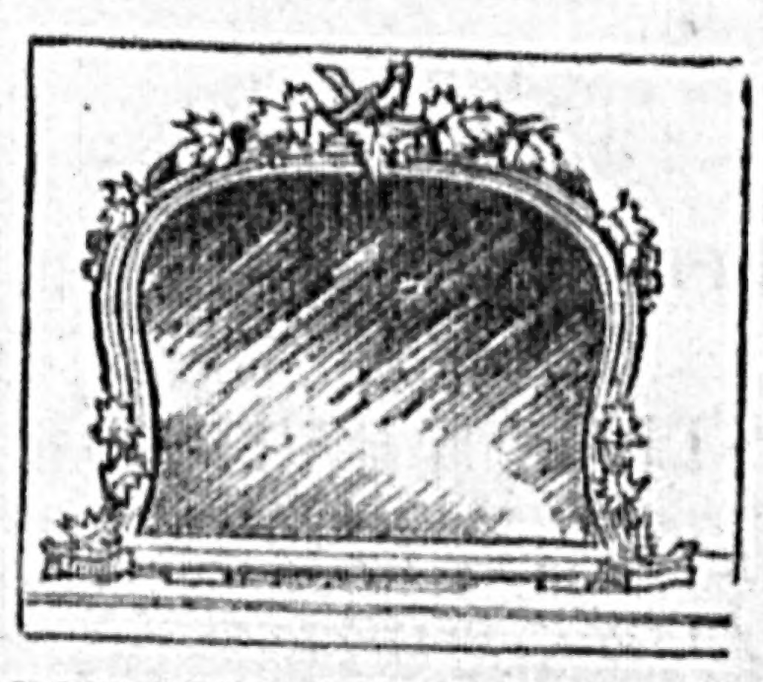

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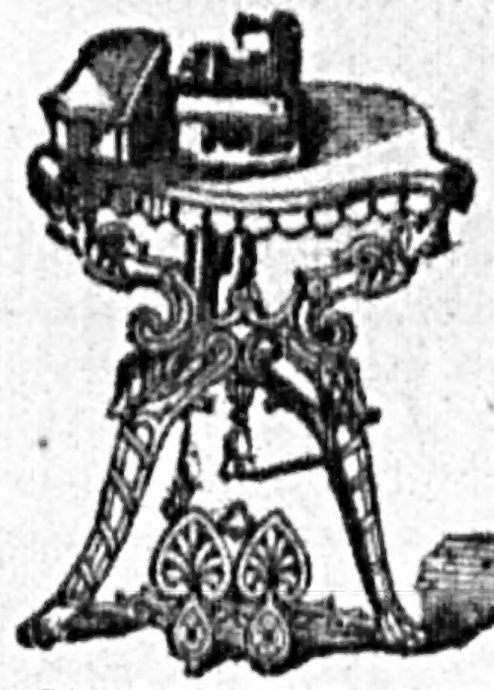

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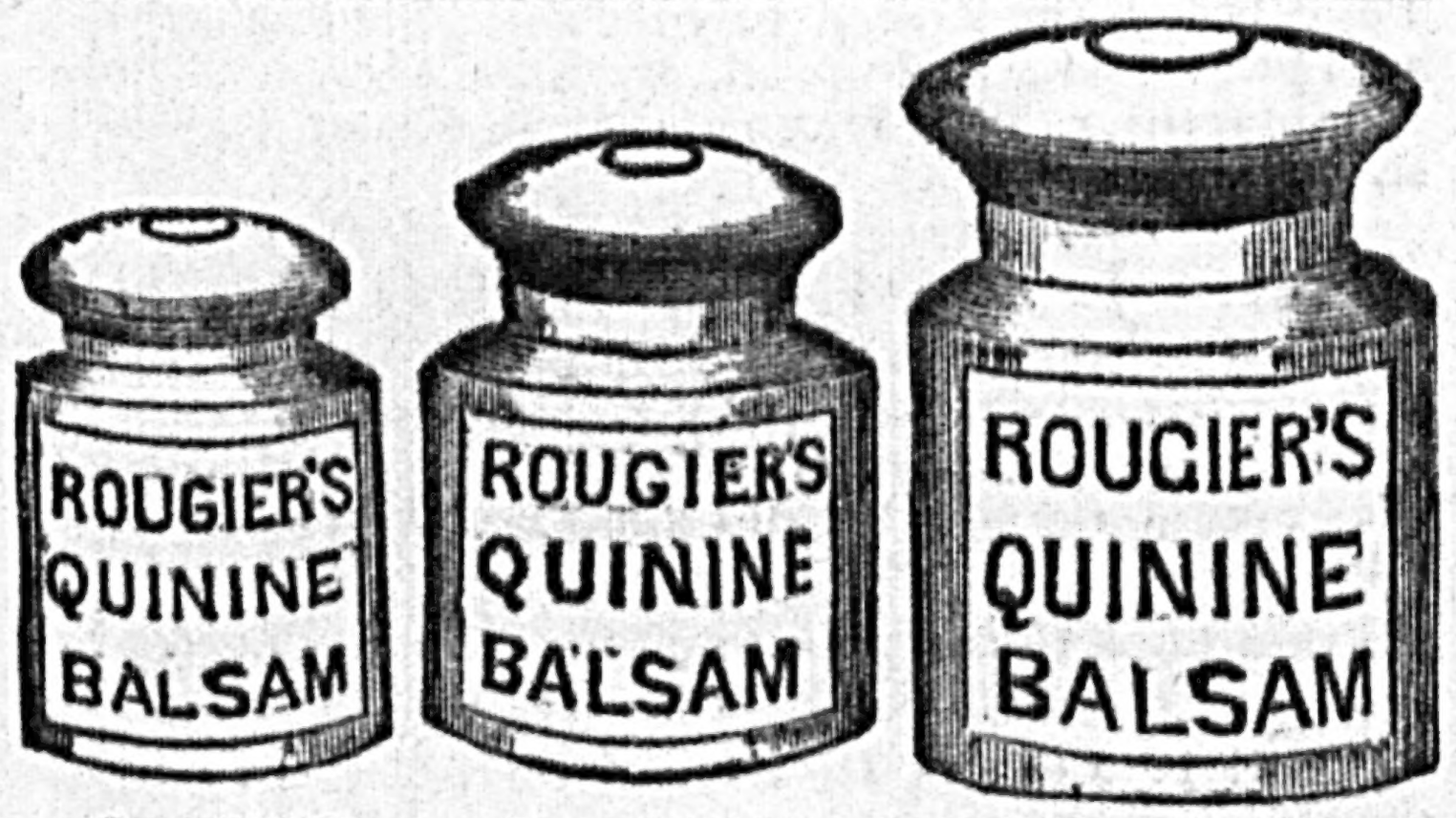

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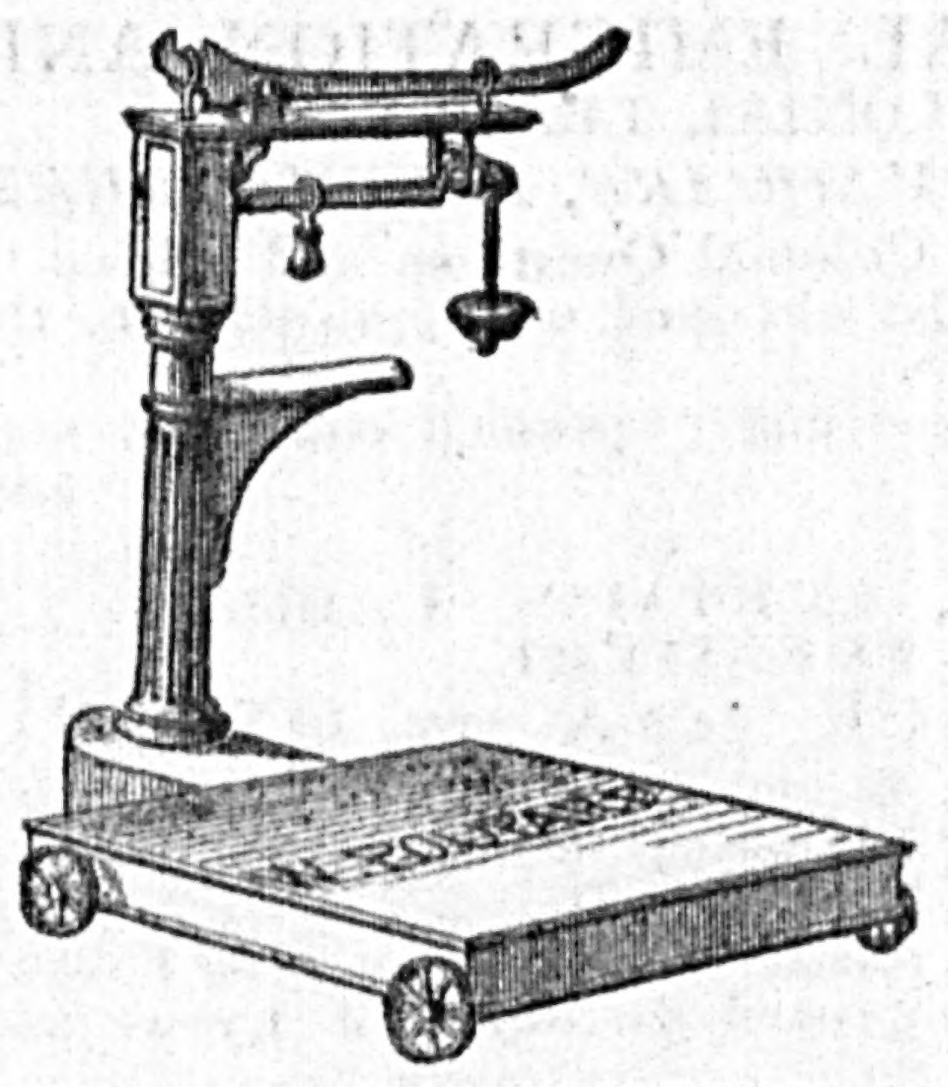

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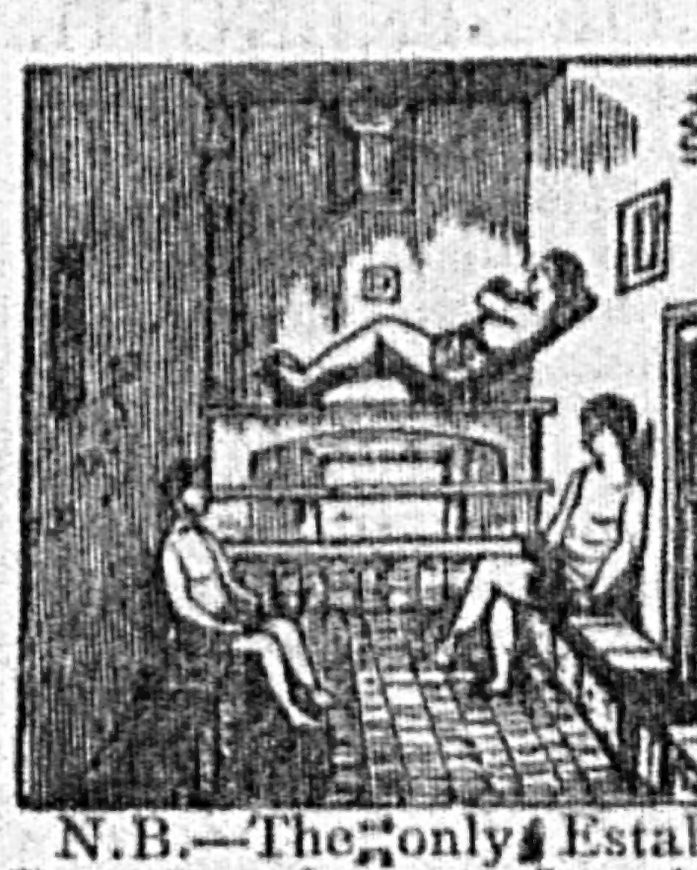

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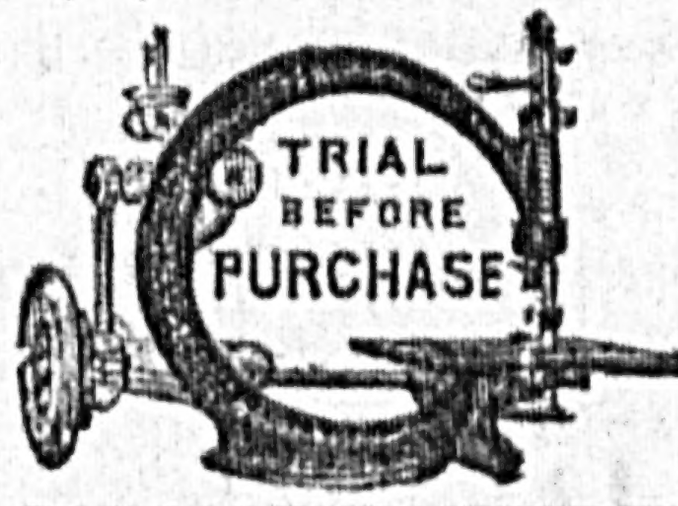

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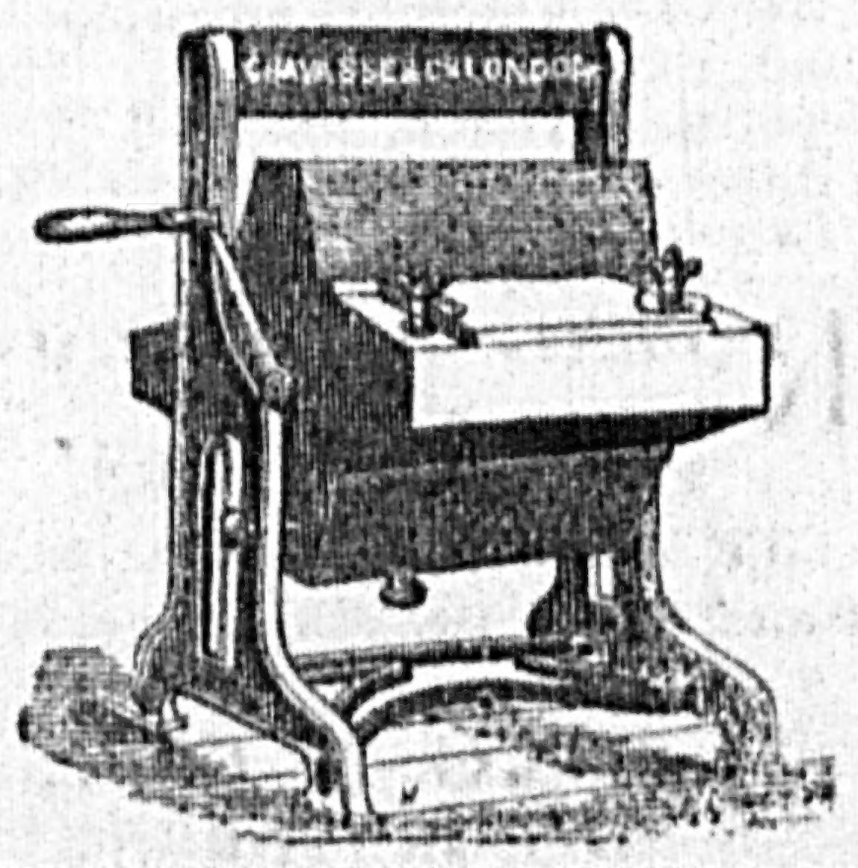

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PRICES FROM £3 10s.
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(Near the British Museum.) [64

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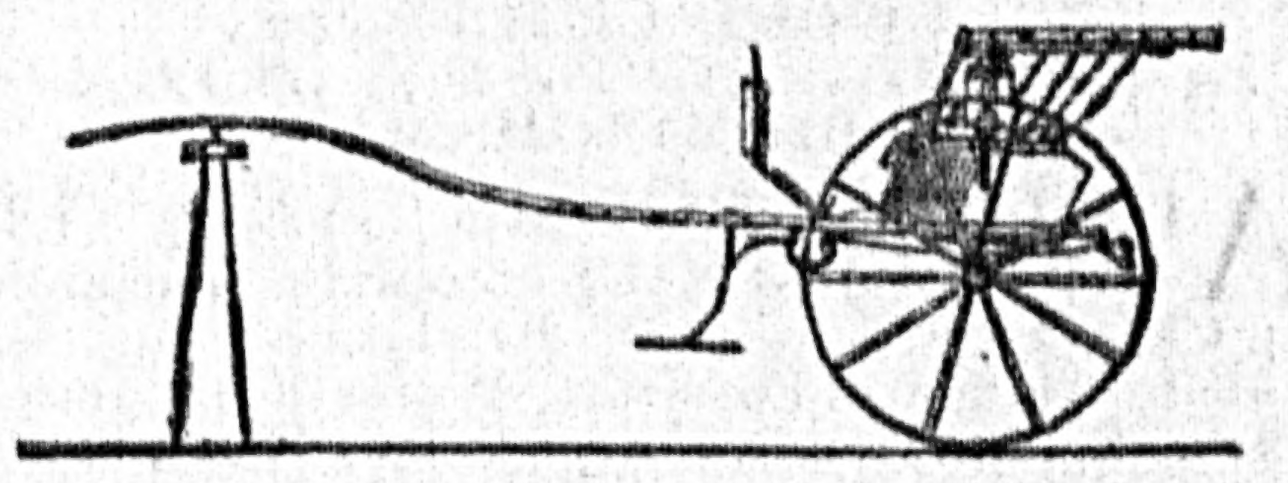

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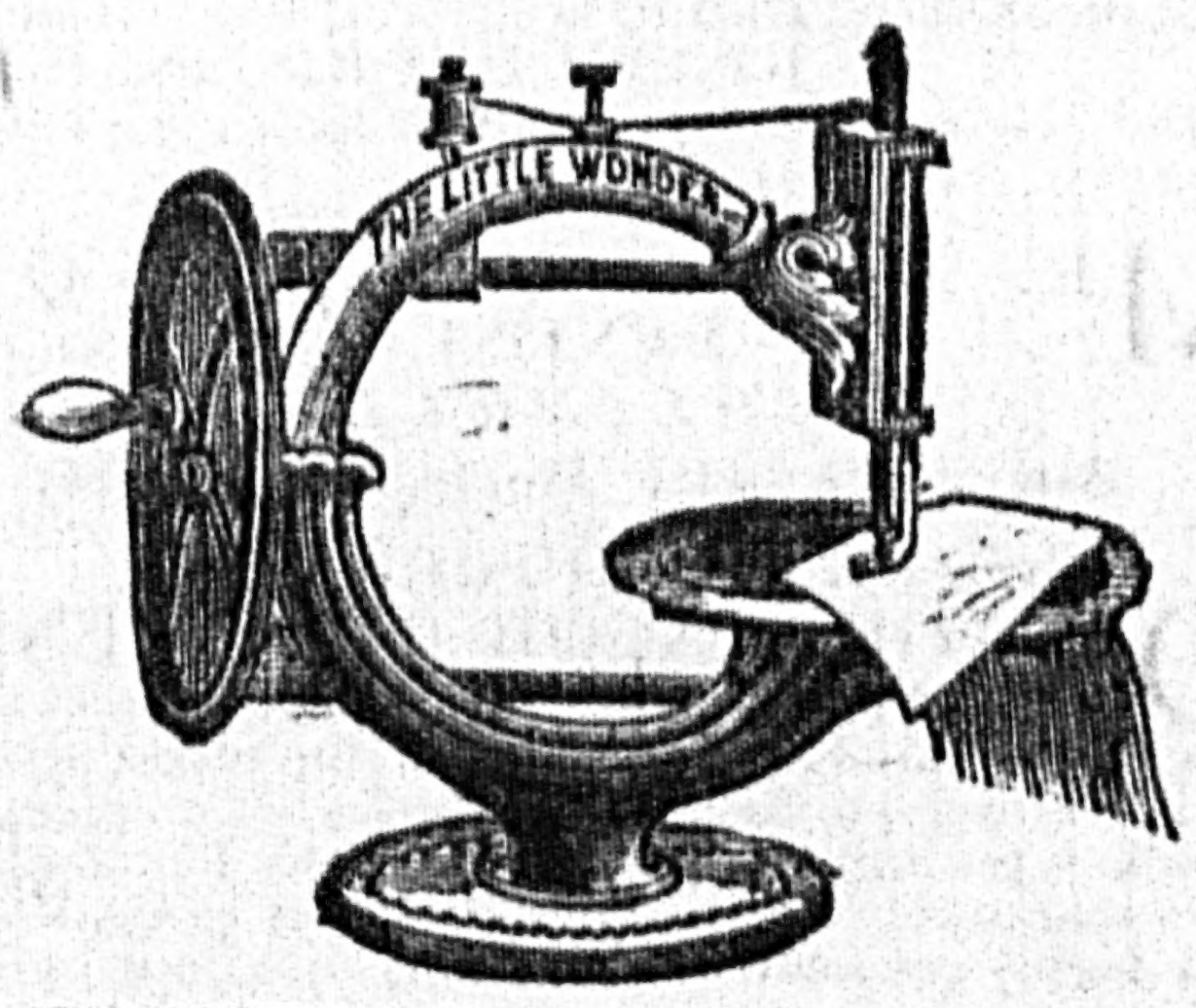

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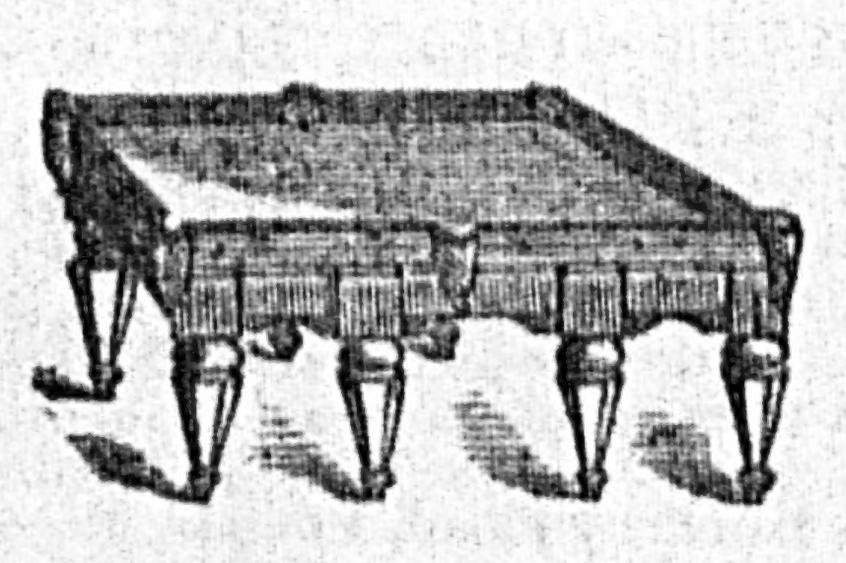

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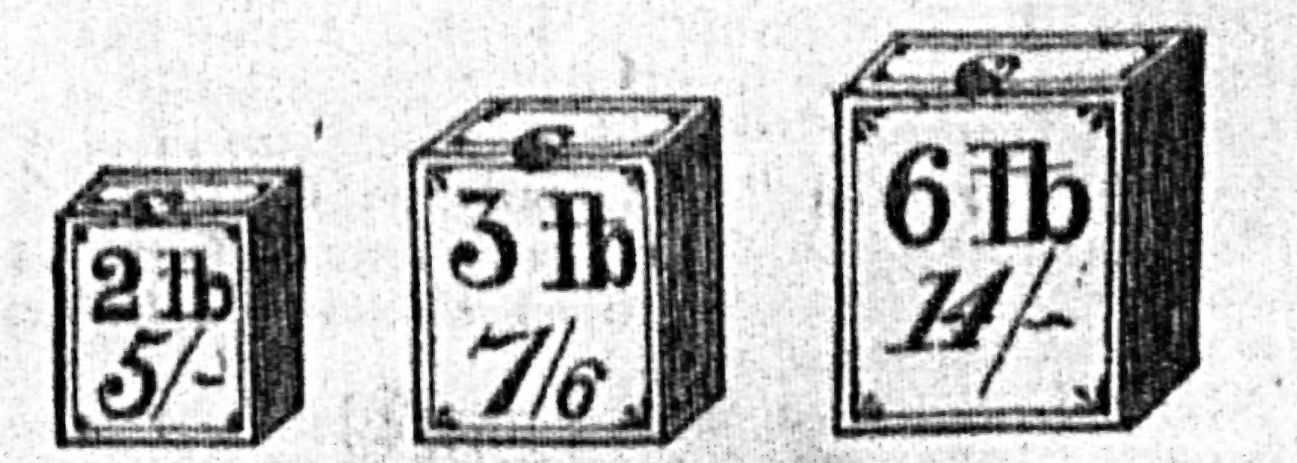

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